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House Unit Ends 4th Impeachment of Nixon

By Robert Smer

WASHINGTON, May 30 (UPI).

House Judiciary Committee today ended its 44th day of impeachment proceedings after voting 27-11 to acquit President Richard M. Nixon. The vote ended a process that had begun in July 1973 after the president's defense team requested a full trial.

Free to Consider

In the day, the Judiciary Committee voted 28 to 10, with Mr. Nixon's "co-members" will be free to consider whether your refusal to sign the subpoena is a crime.

Committee's Reply
The committee's reply, committee declared: "It is within the power of the president to conduct an inquiry into what evidence and what is relevant to such an inquiry."

the White House, Press Secretary Ronald Ziegler told men that the committee's on impeachment should not be based on inference. It should be based on a complete assessment of the information before the committee.

GOP Unhappiness
A vote showed the growing unhappiness of Republican members with the president's continued refusal to supply the committee with the material that it feels is relevant to its inquiry.

day's vote showed a marked on of the President's support, even some Republicans who had voted against the measure because it was ineffective.

a related development, U.S. District Judge John Sirica told the committee that he had not turned over to it four tapes that he has in custody.



Army security women stop and search shoppers at shopping center in Belfast yesterday.

One-Year Pledge by OECD

24 Nations to Avoid Trade Barriers

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS, May 30 (UPI).—The non-Communist world's 24 leading industrial nations today pledged to avoid for a year new trade restrictions likely to worsen the estimated \$40-billion 1974 payments deficit they are expected to suffer because of increased oil prices.

But despite agreement at the annual ministerial meeting of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development here, interest in efforts to avoid world-wide recession already had shifted to a key June 11 meeting in Washington.

In view of the pledge's toothless, nonbinding nature, the 24-nation group was expected to make the practical problems of working out coordinated arrangements to finance the vast payments deficit of the OECD nations.

Group of Ten
Significantly, the Washington meeting will mark the resumption of the so-called Group of Ten—which was supposed to have lapsed into oblivion after instituting a floating exchange-rate system in March, 1973.

The group—linking the United States, West Germany, France, Britain, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Belgium, Sweden and Canada—is alone considered capable of recycling the billions of "petrodollars" from Arab oil producers to major oil-importing nations.

The recycling of financial deficits and the situation of major money markets were expected to occupy the Group of Ten before many of its members take part in the June 12 and 13 Washington meeting of the enlarged, but cumbersome, Committee of Twenty-nations entrusted with monetary reform by the International Monetary Fund.

William M. Eberle, President Nixon's trade negotiator, indicated in a news conference that there was a U.S. commitment "to the extent feasible" to help out OECD partners now in the red.

But Mr. Eberle, who was replying to a direct question which noted that the United States and Germany looked like the only OECD nations likely to have a balance-of-payments surplus this year, was guarded in his response, although he indicated that German officials had also

hinted at their willingness to aid. But he stressed that no agreement existed as to the extent of balance-of-payments problems or the effect on given countries.

The OECD pledge specifically promised to avoid import or export measures, to refrain from artificial export incentives likely to produce "destructive competition" and to consult on any emergency measures.

Even this so-called "code of good conduct" had no retrospective effect on the Italian and Danish measures recently adopted to reduce non-essential imports.

The communiqué concluding the annual two-day meeting also spoke vaguely of OECD assistance to the underdeveloped nations, further impoverished by increased oil prices. It estimated this added

bill would be "some \$3 to \$4 billion" over the next 18 months.

Brussels Negotiations

BRUSSELS, May 30 (Reuters).—Negotiations over EEC tariff concessions to the United States ran into last-minute snags here tonight, according to informed community sources.

They said the permanent representatives of three of the nine EEC states—France, Italy and Belgium—were contacting their governments for instructions.

However, there remained a sizeable body of opinion that the ambassadors would successfully conclude the talks, aimed at an accord with the United States to compensate it for its loss of exports following Britain's entry into the EEC.

Final Item on Agenda

Yugoslavia's Party Congress

Elects Tito President for Life

BELGRADE, May 30 (UPI).—The Yugoslav Communist party today wound up its four-day 10th congress with the election of Marshal Tito as president of the party for life as the final item on the agenda.

Marshal Tito's election for life to the office which he has held since 1957 follows his appointment two weeks ago as president of the nation with an unlimited mandate.

The two elections ended speculation that the 82-year-old leader might step down from one of the two offices in order to smooth the transition of power after his death. Marshal Tito has been head of state since 1953.

Party Secretary Stane Dolanc, 49, was re-elected to a four-year term.

The congress also adopted 18 resolutions on internal and foreign policy which reaffirmed Yugoslavia's nonaligned stand and its determination to oppose militarily any invasion of its sovereignty. The congress also pledged to devote more power to workers by developing the self-management system introduced in the early 1950s.

All Said to Agree on Need to Liberalize

Moderate Spanish Officers Watching Lisbon

By Miguel Acoca

MADRID, May 30 (UPI).—Moderate senior army officers, led by Lt. Gen. Manuel Diaz Alegria, chairman of the politically oriented High General Staff, are reported to be carefully evaluating the progress of the new Portuguese regime to determine how fast Spain should move toward dismantling the dictatorship established by 31-year-old Generalissimo Francisco Franco 35 years ago.

These officers, according to sources familiar with their views, agreed months ago that, if Spain is to avoid chaos, bloodshed and a possible military take-over after the death of Gen. Franco, the government of Premier Carlos Arias Navarro must soon lift the ban on political parties in order to pave the way for the eventual election of a government representing the country's real political forces, including the outlawed Communist party.

The April 25 military revolution in neighboring Portugal, which deposed the 48-year-old dictator-

ship that had been Gen. Franco's strongest ally ever since the Civil War, raised to the rank of captain general in order to avoid his mandatory retirement as commander of the paramilitary Civil Guard by mid-May. They pressed to have Gen. Iniesta replace Gen. Diaz Alegria, who is considered too liberal, and to have Lt. Gen. Angel Campaño, captain general of the Madrid region and also an ultra, appointed head of the Civil Guard.

Their power play failed, however, when Premier Arias, who has been depending on Gen. Diaz Alegria for advice and for important missions such as the preliminary negotiations with the United States over the renewal of the bases agreement which expires next year, refused to promote Gen. Iniesta and gave command of the Civil Guard to Lt. Gen. Jose Miguel Vega Rodriguez, who is said to believe in the need for representative government.

The political views of Gen. Antonio de Spínola, who has become the reformist president of Por-

tugal and titular head of the revolutionary Armed Forces Movement, are well known to Gen. Diaz Alegria, according to the sources. They said that Gen. Spínola, an old friend, came to Madrid in late March to explain what went wrong with the aborted March 16 coup by young officers who advocated democratic reforms.

On April 25, as the remarkably successful Armed Forces Movement ousted the Portuguese dictatorship, Gen. Diaz Alegria's intelligence bureau began to track the revolt and to identify and evaluate its leaders. At the same time, agents of the Spanish National Security Directorate—the police's secret police which had close working relations with Portugal's similarly named organization—began a similar task while keeping the Spanish border with Portugal open to escaping Portuguese agents.

At least two high-ranking Portuguese secret police agents, including Cunha Passos, the agency's deputy director, are said to be in Madrid providing information to Spanish security officials.

U.K. Gets Views of Factions In Ulster

By Richard Eder

BELFAST, May 30 (UPI).—The British government set out today to seek a new answer to the problem of how Northern Ireland can be governed with the consent of both Protestant and Roman Catholic communities.

It is universally agreed here that the effort will be long, hard and possibly futile. A day of talks between Merlyn Rees, British secretary for Northern Ireland, and moderate and hard-line political leaders did little to dispel that view.

Belfast, choked for two weeks by the strike that ended yesterday, returned to work this morning with unexpected vigor. Electricity, gas and public transport were virtually normal. The shops and streets were jammed, and factory workers, who were not expected to report before Monday, streamed in at a steadily rising pace.

"It is an ugly city," commented a passenger caught in a knot of traffic, "but it looks better alive."

Cautionary Note

The Chamber of Commerce and Industry added a cautionary note. It estimated that the stoppage, organized by the hard-line Protestant leadership, had cost the province more than \$80 million.

Mr. Rees's attempt at political rebuilding followed the collapse of the moderate Protestant-Catholic coalition. The coalition fell when Protestant hard-liners succeeded in mobilizing the majority community to shut down the province.

The coalition executive resigned Tuesday, and yesterday, the British government recessed the provincial Assembly for four months. The British are now extending all government functions directly.

In his efforts today, Mr. Rees limited himself to collecting the views of all the main political groups as a first step toward trying to establish common ground among them.

Meeting With Faulkner

He began with Brian Faulkner, the moderate Protestant leader. Gerry Fitt, leader of the Catholic Social Democratic and Labour party, and Oliver Napier, leader of the small, nonsectarian Alliance party. These parties had formed the coalition government.

All three leaders told Mr. Rees that they favored a continued effort to set up a government in which both Catholic and Protestant parties would be represented.

Mr. Fitt stressed that his party—which broadly represents the Catholic community—held to its insistence on the creation of some kind of institutional link with the Republic of Ireland.

This point, if adhered to, could be one of many major obstacles to a broad agreement. The proposed setting up of a Council of All-Ireland did more than anything else to swing Protestant support away from moderate leaders and toward the hard-liners.

Mr. Rees also met the three leaders of the hard-line Protestant coalition: William Craig, the Rev. Ian Paisley and Harry West. While the strike was going on, Mr. Rees made a point of not seeing after these leaders or the Ulster Workers Council, the group that organized the stoppage.

This policy drew considerable criticism, even among moderates. Today's meeting will be seen here as a first step toward trying to establish common ground among them.

The mood on the plane was jubilant as officials, including Mr. Kissinger, talked about the drama of the month of shuttling between Israel and Syria in search of an agreement that had often seemed permanently elusive.

The three points at which further talks seemed fruitless occurred on May 18, last Thursday and on Monday, newsmen were told.

But, on each occasion, either the Syrians or the Israelis or both responded positively to some suggestion made by Mr. Kissinger to break the impasse that had developed.

In the Americans' reconstruction of what happened in the often melodramatic atmosphere

Kissinger Briefs Sadat Israel Clears Accord With Syria, 76 to 36

JERUSALEM, May 30 (UPI).

Golda Meir appeared in her last parliamentary speech as premier today for ratification of the Golan Heights disengagement pact but warned that Arab guerrilla attacks could endanger the agreement.

The Knesset parliament then approved the accord, 76 to 36 with three abstentions.

"I request the house to approve the government's decision to sign the separation agreement with Syria," Mrs. Meir told the Knesset about 20 hours after the cabinet approved the accord negotiated by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

In Damascus, an extraordinary congress of the ruling Baath party today unanimously approved

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FINAL APPEAL—Golda Meir, in her last parliamentary speech as prime minister, calls for ratification yesterday of the Golan Heights pact on disengagement of troops.

U.S. Aides Relate Drama

Kissinger Close to Failure Three Times During Talks

By Bernard Gwertzman

CAIRO, May 30 (UPI).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger was minutes away from halting his negotiations on Monday morning in Damascus when Syrian President Hafez al-Assad agreed to make an all-out effort to conclude the agreement, a decision that led to yesterday's successful resolution of the Golan Heights disengagement accord with Israel.

U.S. officials aboard Mr. Kissinger's Air Force Boeing 707 en route to Washington today after 32 days in the Middle East described Monday's climactic development as one of three times during the grueling month of shuttle diplomacy that Mr. Kissinger was close to giving up on his mediation efforts.

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Decisions, Meetings, Trips

Kissinger Faces a Backlog Of Foreign Policy Activities

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, May 30 (UPI).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger faces a heavy backlog of major foreign policy activities next month, after his extraordinary month of personal Middle East diplomacy.

Mr. Kissinger is still considering an advance trip to Moscow early next month, officials report, to prepare for President Nixon's summit meeting in Moscow at the end of the month.

Mr. Kissinger's public position is that Mr. Kissinger's unusually prolonged absence has not impeded the course of U.S. diplomacy in other areas. Using telecommunications, officials say, Mr. Kissinger, even while in the Middle East, has been able to make the necessary urgent decisions.

Unique Influence
Nevertheless, other officials maintain in private, Mr. Kissinger's influence over the foreign-policy domain is so unique, with his two posts of secretary of state and the President's national security adviser, that some decisions must await his return and face-to-face discussions.

Preparations have been "moving ahead" for the June summit meeting in Moscow, White House officials maintain. Mr. Kissinger himself, however, must participate in the ultimate administration decisions on the two most sensitive strategic issues on the agenda. These are negotiations for a limited ban on underground nuclear testing, and the search for limitations on multiple, independently targetable re-entry vehicles, known as MIRVs, or multiple nuclear warheads.

The groundwork is prepared inside the Nixon administration for a MERT decision as soon as Mr. Kissinger is available to make final recommendations to the President, officials report. The nuclear test ban negotiations, which are receiving even greater Soviet and U.S. emphasis, have aroused considerable disagreement inside the administration over a "safe" level for cutting off tests.

No Necessity
U.S. diplomats, in private, make no claim for the diplomatic necessity of a Middle East trip by the President. They are keenly aware, however, of White House determination for the President to make such a tour to show that he is concentrating on international diplomacy while the impeachment action against him grinds through the Congress.

The State Department itself is in a more fragmented position in its senior levels than it has been since Mr. Kissinger's original reorganization of the department after he took office last September.

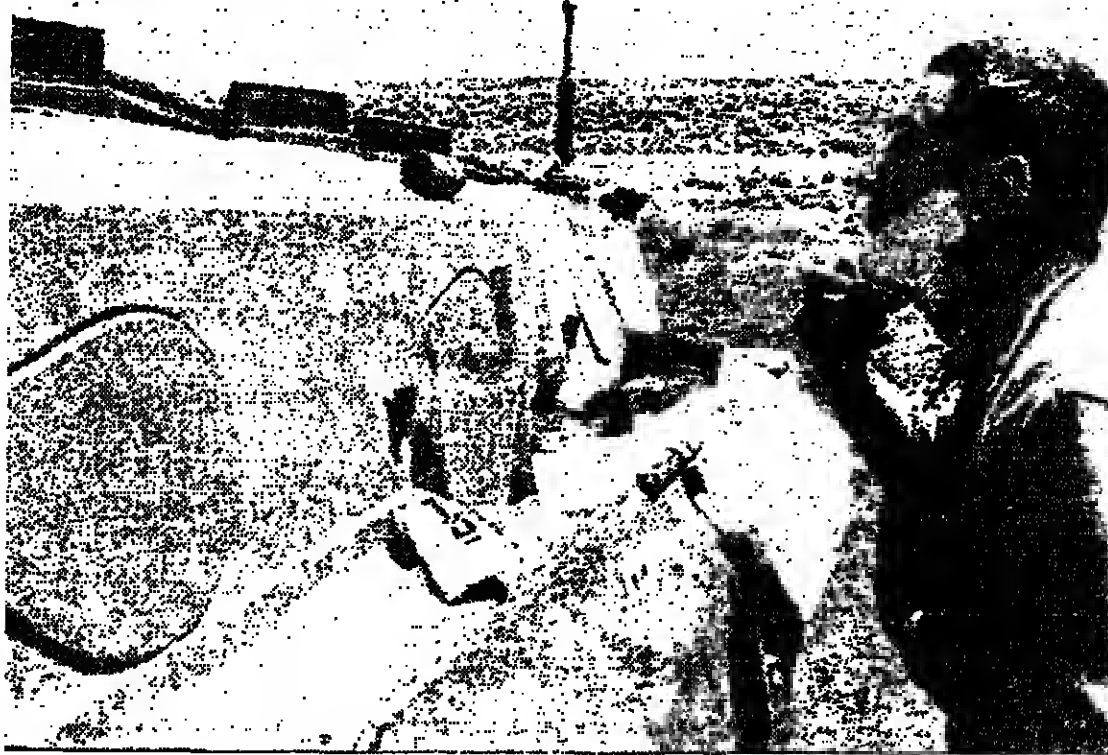
The department's No. 2, No. 4 and No. 5 posts are vacant. Former Deputy Secretary Kenneth Rush was sworn in at the White House yesterday as the President's economic counselor; the post of under secretary for economic affairs has been vacant since the departure of William Casser, and William Donaldson, under secretary for security assistance, resigned while Mr. Kissinger was in the Middle East negotiating the Syrian-Israeli disengagement accord.

Quake in Aegean Sea
ATHENS, May 30 (UPI).—The Athens Observatory announced today that a moderate tremor was recorded in the northeast Aegean at 5:40 P.M.

U.K. Unit in Brussels Is Bomb-Hoax Victim

BRUSSELS, May 30 (Reuters).—Diplomats hurriedly evacuated the offices of the British delegation to the Common Market here today after an anonymous telephone call warned there was a bomb in the building. The call turned out to be a hoax.

A bomb threat directed at the EEC Commission building two months ago also turned out to be a false alarm. Late last year, both Sir Christopher Soames, commission vice-president, and a senior British trade official received letter bombs. The devices were defused by security officials.



AT EASE—A Syrian soldier in the Golan Heights takes time to shave, with fighting over.

Kissinger Was Close to Failure Three Times

(Continued from Page 1)
tough," a senior U.S. official said. "On every paragraph there was a hang-up," he said. Pointing to the demarcation lines on the complex map released today, he said that "every wriggle on the line is hours of conversation."

The map helped clarify some of the points that had been at issue, even though most of the details had been made known last night in Israel.

For instance, the first major deadlock developed during the second week of May, when Mr. Kissinger was striving to resolve the problem of the placement of the demarcation lines separating the Syrian and Israeli forces and creating the neutral United Nations buffer zone.

The crisis was over control of the three hills and the surrounding land in and around the town of Kuneitra, the former Syrian administrative center for the Golan which was seized in 1967.

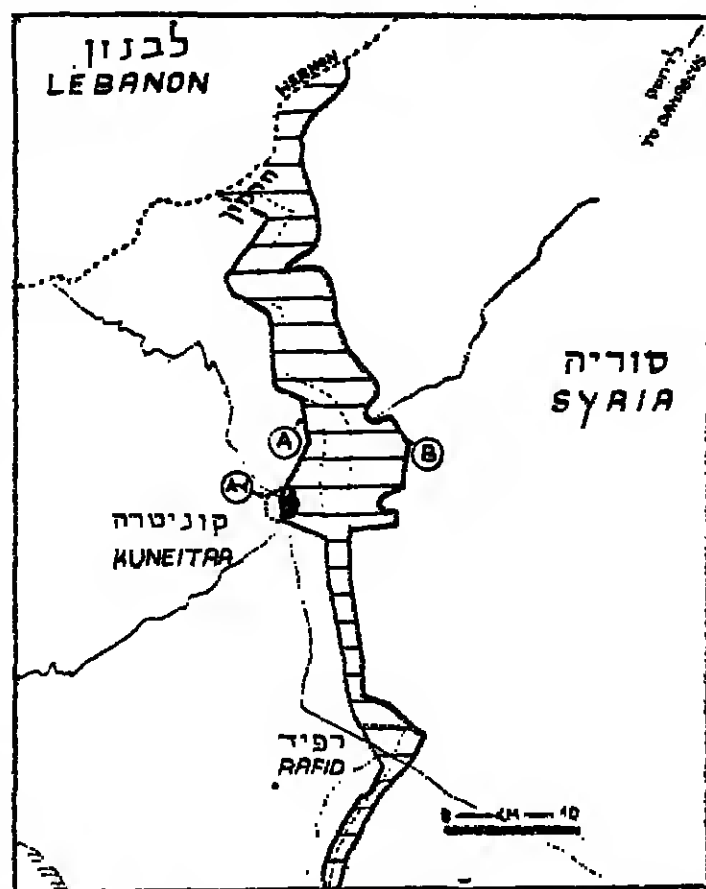
The Israelis, after many days of haggling, were willing to return the town to Syrian administration, but insisted that it be placed in the UN buffer zone. The Syrians, in turn, were opposed to having Israeli troops virtually on top of the town because that would inhibit Syrian refugees from coming back to the now uninhabited area.

According to the Americans, the problem was resolved when Mr. Kissinger offered a compromise by which Israelis would withdraw 300 yards beyond Kuneitra and agree to a zone of 1.12 kilometers in which they would not be permitted to have troops.

The Israelis were allowed to keep the three hills and the settlements around them but made a private understanding not to fortify the hills heavily, the Americans said.

Both Israel and Syria accepted that compromise—the Syrians on the afternoon of May 18. Officials said today that Mr. Kissinger was so sure that the Syrians would not yield, that when his plane arrived in Damascus that afternoon, he and everyone else aboard had their bags with them for a flight to Cairo on the way back to the United States.

The second crisis developed late in the next week, Mr. Kissinger had assumed that once the demarcation lines were worked out, the other issues would fall into place. But both the Syrians and Israelis "hung on every issue," the senior official said. As a result of the slow progress, Mr. Kissinger last Thursday



Official Israeli Army map puts Israeli forward line at A and Syrians at B. Hatch-marked area is buffer zone manned by UN force, but under Syrian civil rule, including town of Kuneitra (A-1). Faint dotted lines are 1967 cease-fire frontiers, overrun last October.

was essentially resolved on Saturday, when Mr. Kissinger went to Damascus on Sunday night. It remained uncertain whether an accord could be worked out in the time Mr. Kissinger could allot to the mission.

Newsmen were told on Sunday that they were accompanying Mr. Kissinger on a "make-or-break" mission.

The senior U.S. official said that, after talking with Mr. Assad until 2:30 Monday morning, Mr. Kissinger returned to the guest house in which he was staying to tell Mr. Assad that the situation looked hopeless. There were small but formidable disagreements on virtually every point and Mr. Assad had an equally frustrating experience in trying to make any headway privately with Syrian Foreign Minister Halim Khaddam, whose strong anti-Israeli ideology made him particularly intransigent.

Later that morning, Mr. Kissinger went back to see Mr. Assad alone and the two men agreed that what was now necessary was to wrap up the negotiations "peacefully," the senior official said, in a way that did not precipitate a crisis.

Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Assad were drafting a departure statement when, in the last five minutes, Mr. Assad told Mr. Kissinger that, breaking off the talks was "painful for him" and "really a pity," considering how far they had gone toward an agreement.

Newsmen were told that Mr. Kissinger suggested to Mr. Assad that, instead of finishing the departure statement, they think about making one more effort—a maximum push to overcome the remaining differences.

Before a decision was made, the two sides recessed for a half hour. Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Assad believed that the chances for success were not very good, but, "all of us agreed we ought to try it," a senior official said.

Mr. Kissinger went back to Mr. Assad and suggested two areas for further work and they brought in their top aides to see what could be done. These talks lasted until late Monday night. At the time, most newsmen gained the impression that the effort had fallen short of Mr. Kissinger's hopes and that he would have to return to Washington on Wednesday—the deadline then being talked about—without an accord.

But top U.S. officials said today that they actually believed an agreement was then close. The Israelis on Tuesday made the last concessions, giving back another village in the northern part of the map and apparently retreating from a demand that assurances against terrorists using Syrian land against Israel be included in writing.

Mr. Kissinger went back to Damascus unexpectedly Tuesday evening to wrap up the accord.

Based on U.K.-French Drafts

NATO Seeks Atlantic Compromise

BRUSSELS, May 30 (Reuters).—NATO allies are making a final effort to prepare a new declaration on Atlantic relations based on parallel French and British drafts.

Informed sources said ambassadors of the 15-nation alliance were trying to work out a single compromise statement from the two drafts in time for approval by the foreign ministers next month.

The French text is considered too European-orientated by the Americans, while the British draft, submitted only two weeks ago, comes too close to U.S. thinking in some key areas.

The ambassadors have one more scheduled meeting, after yesterday's, before the foreign ministers meet in Ottawa on June 18 for their spring council session. But the feeling here is that there is enough common ground to have the text almost ready by then, perhaps leaving one or two key points open for the ministers to settle.

The Americans have dropped their insistence that the NATO document should be only one of two twin declarations—one covering Atlantic relations within NATO and the other dealing with U.S.-Common Market links, the sources said.

This is because the European Economic Community and the Americans have made little pro-

gress in recent months on their text.

If the Americans are ready to settle for only one declaration—the NATO statement—then it must be stronger on such questions as transatlantic consultations.

Major Issue
This has been a major point of contention both with NATO and the EEC, where France has split with its eight partners over the extent and scope of future consultation procedures.

In addition, the Americans would like the NATO text to include references to economic and political links as well as treatment of defense ties.

There is still no agreement how the NATO document should be made public. Some delegates feel it should be published as an Atlantic declaration by the ministers in Ottawa, while others feel it should simply be incorporated into the ministers' communiqué or issued as an annex to it.

The clash on a mountainside near Rascino Lake, northeast of Rome, occurred two days after a bombing attributed to extreme rightists killed six anti-Fascist demonstrators in the northern city of Brescia and heightened political tension throughout Italy.

The carabinieri (national police), threw helicopters, police dogs and hundreds of foot troops into a search for more extremists believed to be in the area, bordering on the Abruzzi Mountains.

Police said three youths at the wooded camp site opened machine-gun fire when a three-man jeep patrol spotted them. One youth was killed and two patrolmen wounded, one of them critically.

Mussolini Action Squad
The carabinieri said that two other youths were arrested and told authorities they were members of the Mussolini Action Squad, a neo-Fascist paramilitary organization.

In their tent police found a stock of submachine guns, high-powered rifles, pistols and explosives. Police said they suspected the youths also may have planted mines in the area.

The carabinieri patrol traveled a mile track to check a report of guerrillas camping on the mountainside. They at first suspected them of belonging to the Red Brigades, leftist urban guerrillas who held assistant Genoa prosecutor Mario Sossi prisoner for 35 days in a "people's prison."

"Are you the Red Brigades?" one of the carabinieri asked the arrested youths.

"No, we are the Mussolini Action Squad," they replied.

Recent Bombings
Neo-Fascists have been linked to a number of recent bombings. Following the Brescia explosion Tuesday, Interior Minister Paolo Emilio Taviani told parliament that 20 rightists had been arrested there in recent weeks on charges of possessing illegal weapons.

The deaths in Brescia stirred a

Fiat Head Says Italy Faces Further Slump

ROME, May 30 (Reuters).—The president of the Fiat Motor Co., Giovanni Agnelli, today said that the Italian economy was in its worst situation for some decades.

In an inaugural presidential address to Confindustria, the Italian employers' federation, he predicted that the next six months would be even worse.

18 Korean Miners Die

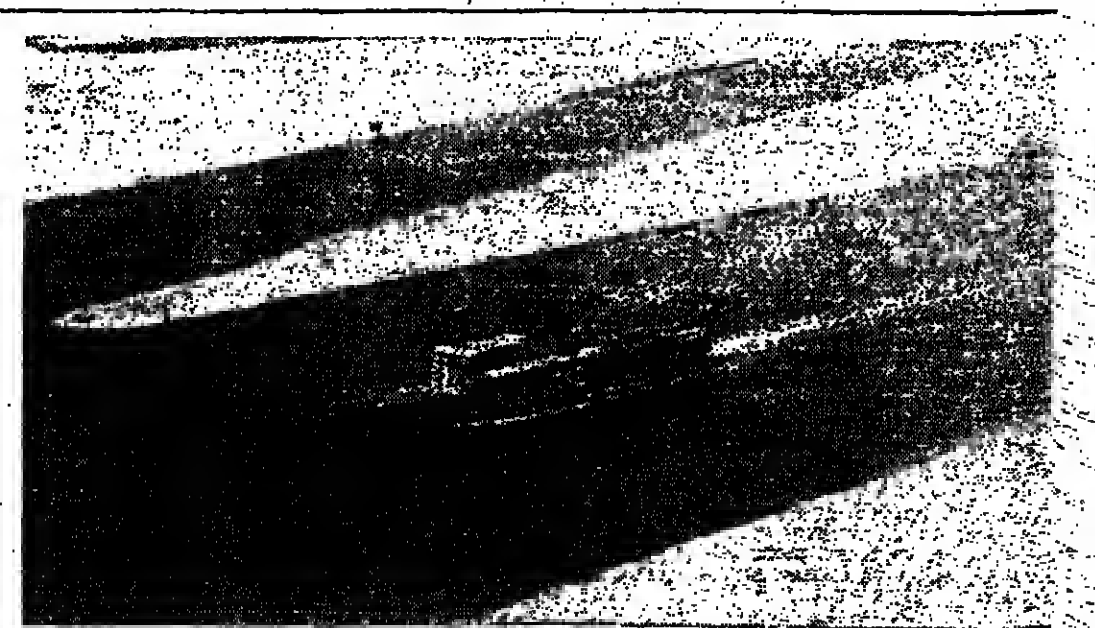
SEOUL, May 30 (AP).—18 miners trapped Tuesday in a cave-in at a coal pit at 100 miles east of here, 11 been found dead, police said today.

The meeting was called off the last minute after the miners were informed that Brezhnev was ill, the official said.

Brezhnev Is Ailing, Cancels Kreisky Trip

MOSCOW, May 30 (UPI).—Leonid Brezhnev, 67, Communist party general secretary, has flu and canceled a meeting with Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, Austrian officials today.

The meeting was called off the last minute after the miners were informed that Brezhnev was ill, the official said.



FIRST PASS—The British minesweeper Abdiel, the first ship to navigate the Suez Canal since June, 1967, moves slowly southward toward Ismailia, Egypt.

U.K. Naval Ship Transits Half of Suez

LAKE TIMSAH, Egypt, May 30 (AP).—A British minesweeper has become the first large ship to transit as much as half of the Suez Canal, which has been closed since the June, 1967, war.

The 100-mile waterway, linking the Mediterranean Sea at Port Said with the Gulf of Suez and the Red Sea, is still a long way from being ready for commercial use.

Work on rebuilding the canal began after Secretary of State Henry Kissinger negotiated a disengagement of Egyptian and Israeli forces along the waterway.

Today, the British vessel, Abdiel, docked at Ismailia on Lake Timsah to act as the command ship for a Royal Navy mine-hunting team, which will clear mines and other relics of war from the canal.

A Bit of Worry
"We crossed the waterway carefully and with a bit of worry," said Cmdr. J.D.W. Husband, skipper of the 1,500-ton Abdiel. The 50-mile voyage from Port Said took five hours. Under

normal conditions, it would have required three hours, officials said.

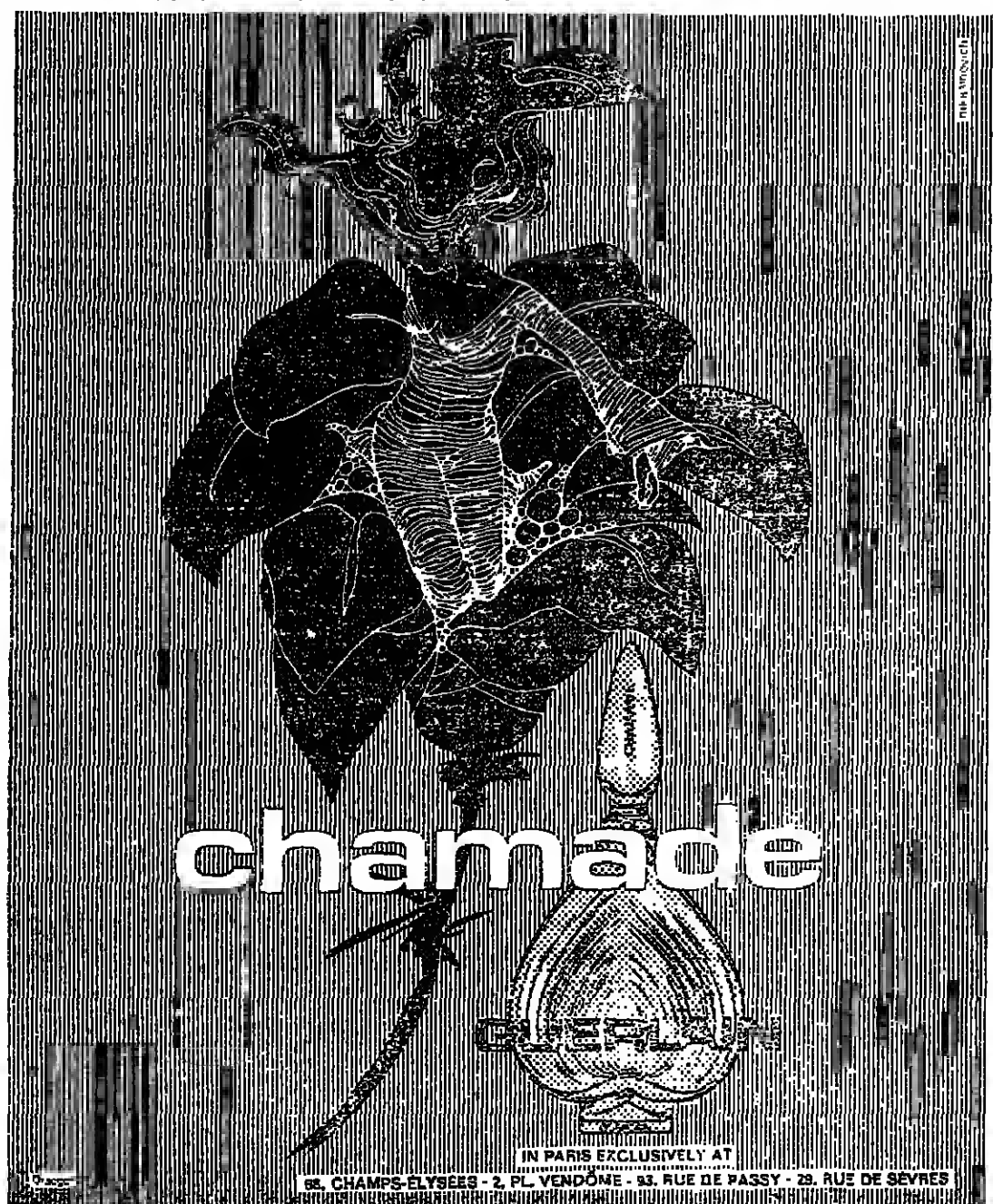
U.S. and British naval teams have spearheaded the operation that began in early April to clear the waterway.

Asked when the clearance operation will end, Cmdr. Husband said that it might take a year at the present rate of progress. American mine-sweeping helicopters are to complete their portion of the work early next week.

The canal's commercial importance has been diminished by the advent in the last few years of the super-tankers, which are too big for the canal and still will have to sail around Africa on their way from the Middle Eastern oil fields to the West, principally to Europe.

The Suez Canal's principal significance is likely to be military, for example, giving the Soviet Mediterranean fleet rapid access to the Indian Ocean.

The United States has been sending ships into the Indian Ocean from its Pacific fleet in recent months, according to some sources in preparation for the reopening of the Suez.



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25, CHAMPS-ELYSEES - 2, PL. VENDÔME - 23, RUE DE PASSY - 28, RUE DE SEVRES

مركز ابحاث

هذه احدث احوال

News Analysis

Role of Politics Grows
Impeachment Issue

By R.W. Apple Jr.

WASHINGTON, May 30 (UPI)—With every passing day, impeachment proceedings against President Nixon become intertwined with politics, as the House Judiciary Committee passes into summer recess and the Senate begins its work by April 30, began aiming for June.

Use Panel
to Dismiss Nixon
Subpoena

Continued from Page 1
ary for which they were

Another Refusal
While another federal

Friday, Judge Gerhard
ordered that material on

And again, Mr. Nixon could
bring about further delay

President's action seems
certain to bring on a con-

Friday, Mr. Jaworski ur-

Mr. Nixon has the right
to appeal the ruling from

Mr. St. Clair replied
passing the appeals court

Mr. St. Clair dismissed a
House motion to quash the

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House motion to quash the

20. Now, although its chairman,
Rep. Peter Rodino Jr., D-N.J.,

Mr. Nixon's defenders ascribe
the delay to the committee's

It is probably a bit of both. It
seems inconceivable that Mr. St.

Wherever the blame lies, it now
appears that, if all goes accord-

Sen. Mike Mansfield of Mont-

But even more complications
could be generated if the trial

For example, if the Supreme
Court refuses to grant an im-

And again, Mr. Nixon could
bring about further delay by

President's action seems
certain to bring on a con-

Friday, Mr. Jaworski ur-

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10-STORY FLY-UP—Sculptor William Schade puts the finishing touches on his 30-unit birdhouse in Albany, N.Y. The high-rise nests cost about \$300 to build—a price bird lovers may find hard to swallow.

Leader of India's Rail Unions
Appeals for New Negotiations

NEW DELHI, May 30 (AP)—The head of India's militant rail unions appealed yesterday for new negotiations and called for a public inquiry into the mass arrests that helped crush the unions' nationwide strike.

George Fernandes, who was released from jail only last night, claimed that the end of the strike after 20 days still left him with a strong hand in talks with the government.

"I hope the people who manage the economy of this country will have learned their lessons," he said at a news conference.

Mr. Fernandes and others on the action committee of unions behind the strike had ordered their followers back to work at 6 a.m. yesterday without any concessions from Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's government.

Arrest of Thousands
The strike collapsed after the arrest of thousands of workers and union activists and the gradual return to work of many strikers impatient with the drawn-out standoff.

Mr. Fernandes claimed that more than 50,000 persons were jailed in Mrs. Gandhi's crackdown. He himself was arrested May 2 along with other key union leaders and held in New Delhi's Tihar Jail.

"If they pay the railwaymen enough to afford the diet they have in jail, I will be satisfied," he said.

He claimed that about 1.2 million of the railroad's 1.4 million full-time and 300,000 part-time workers heeded the strike call in the first few days.

M.N. Berry, chairman of the Railway Board, had insisted since the strike began that never more than 11 percent of the workers went out.

Mr. Fernandes, in demanding a commission of inquiry into the arrests, charged that Mrs. Gandhi was trying to kill the labor-union movement in India.

The government-run radio announced that state governments have begun releasing the strikers, who were jailed under security rules left over from the 1971 war with Pakistan. The government has never given an official estimate of the number arrested.

Rail Ministry officials reported crowded trains steaming out on schedule as thousands of passengers stranded for days on rail platforms, jostled for places aboard.

Deputy Rail Minister Mohammed Qureshi said that "it will take a month to restore normalcy" in the operation of the nation's 10,800 freight and passenger trains.

U.S. Midshipmen Called Back to Repeat an Exam
ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 30 (AP)—Nearly 1,000 midshipmen, who were ordered back early from pregraduate-week leave, took a second final examination yesterday in a navigation course in which cheating may have occurred.

Naval Academy officials ordered the re-examination after learning that some of the 965 midshipmen who took the test on May 21 had prior knowledge of it and had written answers in reference books they were allowed to take into class.

The academy has not acknowledged that any cheating took place and has said there will be no official comment until after an investigation. But midshipmen say that between 60 and 150 persons are being questioned.

The Baltimore News-American said yesterday it had learned that the honor board already had recommended that eight midshipmen be dismissed and had cleared nine of charges of violating the honor code.

Fulbright Loss Sets Stage For Senate Changes

By Laurence Stern

WASHINGTON, May 30 (UPI)—The Democratic primary defeat of Sen. William Fulbright, D-Ark., on Tuesday has set the stage for a new game of musical chairmanship on Capitol Hill that could work major changes in two important Senate committees.

Sen. Fulbright's own Senate Foreign Relations Committee is now expected to come under the chairmanship of John Sparkman, D-Ala., who—unlike Sen. Fulbright—has been a staunch administration loyalist on Vietnam and other major foreign-policy issues.

In the event that Sen. Sparkman switches his Senate Banking Committee chairmanship to William Proxmire, D-Wis., who has already inspired heavy apprehension in the banking industry. As a banking lobbyist put it yesterday, "He's a self-confessed maverick."

Corey Relationship
In the Senate Banking Committee over the years, Sen. Sparkman has built up a cozy relationship with industry allies, who do not trouble to hide their anxieties over the elevation of the unpredictable Sen. Proxmire to the chairmanship.

Of the two committees, foreign relations ranks higher in prestige, and this is why the 74-year-old Sparkman is widely expected on Capitol Hill to move over and perhaps finish out his career in the ceremonial prominence which goes with that chairmanship.

But his accession to Sen. Fulbright's position could profoundly alter the committee's role, established during the height of the Vietnam war, as a center of dissent and skeptical review for the foreign policy of the White House and the military and diplomatic programs of the executive branch.

Under Sen. Fulbright's leadership, the Foreign Relations Committee was dominated by a bipartisan liberal coalition, which emerged to challenge the Vietnam commitments of Presidents Johnson and Nixon and continues to take an uneasy view of U.S. military and diplomatic commitments.

\$205-Million Satellite For Education Orbiting
CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla., May 30 (Reuters)—A powerful new communications satellite, which may help further the education of millions in the United States, was launched here today.

Known as Applications Technology Satellite-6, it is the most expensive unmanned project in space history. It cost \$205 million—about half the cost of a moon mission. It will be used in a series of educational programs in remote areas of the United States, including Alaska.

Elbow Room Only
PARIS, May 30 (UPI)—Paris Metro officials have decided that the benches for waiting passengers are too comfortable. The benches are being replaced by individual seats so that tramps cannot stretch out.

ment established in the context of the cold war.
Sen. Sparkman adopted a glib attitude with the administration toward Vietnam and in opposition to many of the recent committee initiatives designed to chip the powers of executive discretion by imposing new requirements for congressional review.

There was a diplomatic reluctance on the part of Foreign Relations Committee members and staff to comment yesterday on the prospects for a change of direction under Sen. Sparkman, but a spokesman for one of the committee's most influential "regulars" expressed "what was probably a common foreboding."

Would Alter Makeup
"It's going to completely alter the photo makeup of the committee," he said. "Sparkman is 130 degrees from Bill Fulbright on many of the important questions. We think the committee will probably revert to its old role as an echo chamber for the administration."

In fact, the enmity between Sen. Fulbright and the administration has recently melted, as Secretary of State Henry Kissinger charted new directions for foreign policy that coincided with the views Sen. Fulbright has enunciated in the Senate for nearly 15 years. This stems chiefly from the Nixon administration's quest for diplomatic and economic normalization of relations with the Soviet Union and China.

Sen. Fulbright has been accused from both the left and right of selling out to Mr. Kissinger on détente. Liberals, who had long been allied with Sen. Fulbright, are now saying that he muted his critical voice and role in exchange for Mr. Kissinger's public approval and cooperation.

Against Intervention
Whether this criticism is fair or not, Sen. Fulbright has been the most persistent and articulate spokesman in the Senate against what he called "interventionism" in the affairs of other countries through military, diplomatic and covert-intelligence programs.

Under his committee's auspices, staff investigators have gone to Indochina, Thailand, Greece and other points of American influence pursuing the question of whether the United States was overextended and overcommitted by sheer bureaucratic momentum as well as by outmoded treaties and executive agreements. The committee is now in the midst of



BOWING OUT—Sen. William Fulbright and his wife thank supporters after conceding primary election.

a study of the influence of multinational corporations on the foreign policy in the United States and the affairs of countries in which they operate.

Sen. Sparkman has not conspicuously associated himself with any of these investigative enterprises, but it would be premature to say whether he would use his influence as chairman to soften the committee's investigative bite.

Senate Revives
\$1.5 Billion in Aid
To World's Poor

WASHINGTON, May 30 (UPI)—The Senate voted 56 to 27 yesterday to revive the \$1.5-billion contribution to a fund for the world's poorest countries.

The House of Representatives defeated a similar bill on Jan. 23 by a vote of 248 to 155. The bill approved by the Senate authorizes a U.S. contribution of \$275 million a year for four years to the International Development Association.

The revived bill now will go to the House which, however, is unlikely to vote on it until this fall.

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Magazine Pays
Gift Over Bonn
Espionage Story

HAMBURG, May 30 (Reuters)—The publishers of the economic magazine Capital said yesterday they had paid 100,000 marks (\$40,000) to the German Red Cross as a gesture of regret for wrongly linking West Germany's counterintelligence chief with Communist espionage.

The publishing company, Gruener and Jahr, on Sunday withdrew a report saying that the CIA considered Guenther Nollau an agent for East Germany.

Mr. Nollau is suing Gruener and Jahr for 100,000 marks in damages. The lawyer said the suit would be maintained despite the publishers' voluntary payment to the Red Cross.

4 Face Trial in July
In 3 'Zebra' Slayings

SAN FRANCISCO, May 30 (AP)—Four young black men were ordered to stand trial on July 8 after pleading not guilty yesterday to charges of carrying out three of the 13 random "Zebra" murders of whites here during the last eight months.

Manuel Moore, 28; J.C. Simon, 28; Larry Craig Green, 22, and Jesse Cooks, 23, all Black Muslims and San Francisco residents, face possible life sentences if convicted of the murders. They also are charged with assaults on four "Zebra" victims who survived.

Triumph of Diplomacy...

These last 32 days have changed the face of the Middle East. In a mood swinging repeatedly from enthusiasm to despair, Secretary of State Kissinger has completed a mission of peace and mediation without parallel in the long history of the Arab-Israeli dispute. When the details of this complex negotiation can be made known, it will doubtless rank as a classic example of diplomatic technique.

What has been achieved—it cannot be said too often—is not yet peace. It is not the long-sought comprehensive solution of the conflict. A military disengagement pact between Israel and Syria is confined in space, limited in scope, subject always to violation and reversal. Some of the most deep-rooted issues in the quarter-century Middle Eastern struggle have not yet even been addressed: the political status of the dispossessed Palestinian peoples; the governance and accessibility of the holy city of Jerusalem; the definitive frontiers of the state of Israel in the midst of the Arab nation.

But to indicate problems yet to be solved is in no way to minimize the importance of the first step now successfully completed. As one of Israel's leading political commentators said on the news of yesterday's agreement: "Something has now started that cannot be stopped: a process has begun, and all sides will either have to get aboard or lose their influence over the future."

The process is nothing less than the recognition, finally, that Israel and its Arab

neighbors can meet as sovereign states, not as victor and vanquished. There is now a shared recognition that both sides have special interests, that peace will come—if at all—through give and take, that bargaining rather than bellicosity is the safer and wiser course for leaders genuinely concerned with their peoples' well-being.

If the signing of an accord is the first step, the more subtle second step will be the successful implementation of the negotiated provisions in such a way that the mutual confidence implied in writing can be justified and enhanced in fact. This second step is now well under way between Israel and Egypt, following their trailblazing agreement of last January. The governments in Jerusalem and Damascus now must take particular care to insure that neither words nor needs shatter the tenuous faith that each has tacitly and tentatively placed in the other.

Given the maintenance and further strengthening of this new attitude among the Middle Eastern belligerents, future generations will have cause to be grateful for the statesmanship of Syrian President Assad, who perceived his country's true interests beyond the inflammatory dogma of his predecessors, and retiring Premier Golda Meir, whose long and courageous career in Israeli politics is climaxed in its final hours by an accord that none would have thought possible just a few months ago.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

...and of a Diplomat

Last October the New York Times raised one of many voices critical of the award of the Nobel Peace Prize to Henry A. Kissinger for his part in the Vietnam negotiations, the dubious effectiveness of that "peace" accord, and the cynical bargaining and bombing tactics that led up to it did not seem at the time to justify his inclusion in the ranks of such men of peace as Dag Hammarskjöld, Ralph Bunche or Albert Schweitzer.

If Mr. Kissinger's achievements in the

Middle East these past months have not yet brought peace, they have surely set the nations of the region squarely onto the path to peace if they are ready to follow it. Considering the failures of all who went before him, this may be achievement enough for one man. By his tireless diligence and unwavering devotion to the cause of peace, Secretary Kissinger has without question earned the honor now.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Mr. Fulbright Loses

There has never been a snug fit between William Fulbright and the voters of Arkansas whom he has represented in the Senate for 30 years—and who finally turned away from him in this week's primary.

A wealthy man, he comes from one of the least affluent of states. Genuinely interested in the larger issues, he simulated concern for pork-barrel projects because he thought he had to—and because Arkansas needed them. A sophisticated and a cosmopolitan, he signed the segregationist "Southern Manifesto" and in years past expressed a good deal more loyalty to old Southern attitudes than he surely felt. His position on the race issue, in fact, may have cost him the secretaryship of state in the Kennedy administration, the post in public life he would probably have most enjoyed and one for which he was preeminently qualified.

Yet if there was inevitable tension between Arkansas and Mr. Fulbright, he certainly honored his native state and the nation by the distinctive quality of his service in the Senate. He generally worked for the ideals of internationalism in their most benevolent form. The International Exchange program that bears his name was an early expression of his commitment; his efforts this year in behalf of improved trade relations and détente with the Soviet Union are the latest example.

He was one of the few who had the courage to speak his mind against President Kennedy's decision to permit the Bay of Pigs invasion. Starting in June, 1965, he waged an epic struggle against the folly of American

military intervention in Vietnam. For that monumental and years-long struggle alone, history is sure to number him among the most distinguished members of the Senate.

Characteristically, he did not hesitate to offend many who were his allies on Vietnam by his blunt comments on Israel's need to compromise its territorial demands if peace is ever to be achieved in the Middle East. Whatever his compromises on other issues might have been, when he spoke on foreign affairs, the subject he knew best, Sen. Fulbright was always his own man; and at his best he was very good indeed.

Gov. Dale Bumpers, the victor in the primary, has an attractive personality and a good record. He waged a campaign without issues, capitalizing on diffuse dissatisfaction with the status quo and on Sen. Fulbright's failure to keep his fences sufficiently mended in Arkansas. He may yet prove a worthy successor to the outstanding veteran he unseated. In the same primary, Arkansas Democrats wisely chose former Rep. David H. Pryor for governor over Orval Faubus. Of Mr. Faubus it can safely be said that he will not be missed.

Oregon Democrats meanwhile nominated Wayne Morse for a comeback bid for the Senate, thus demolishing the theory that voters generally want new faces or only bland smiling ones. If Mr. Fulbright is prickly, Mr. Morse is downright cactus-like. Should Oregon voters choose him in November, the Senate would undoubtedly benefit from the example of his fierce integrity.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Israeli-Syrian Disengagement

President Sadat of Egypt for his part has made it abundantly clear that he intends to accept the existence of Israel and to come to peace terms which will enable Egypt to concentrate on building up her economy. But so long as Syria, the other Arab state which fought the October war, remained intransigent there was always the danger that a resumption of the war might be engineered. If that had happened, Sadat could scarcely have stood aside and the sketchy outline of peace would have vanished. That was why it was vital to get a Syrian-Israeli agreement and why Dr. Kissinger has devoted so much time and energy to getting it.

The agreement follows very much the

same lines on the ground as the Sinai agreement. What has clearly been the main cause for difficulty is that Syria, unlike Egypt, has always been a main base for Palestinian guerrillas operating against Israel. Syria's President Assad has maintained that it is for the Palestinian command, not him, to answer for the guerrillas. This difficulty appears to have been got over, to Israel's only grudging satisfaction, by an indirect pledge by Syria through the United States. Mr. Gromyko, who spent four hours with Mr. Assad on Tuesday, may have given this arrangement the go-ahead. The main point now is that the Syrian blockade has been removed. The Geneva peace talks can be picked up again.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 31, 1899

NEW YORK—Automobiles are rapidly becoming emblematic of sport in this country and, for that matter, the whole world. And small wonder that this should be so, for in no other land are the roads so admirable; and nowhere else has industrial enterprise been at such pains to satisfy popular requirements. Quicker communications and international races are the automobile's contributions.

Fifty Years Ago

May 31, 1924

LONDON—Both President Cosgrave of the Irish Free State and Sir James Craig, Ulster premier, have accepted Prime Minister Ramsey MacDonald's invitation to spend the weekend with him at Chequers for an informal talk on the Ulster boundary question. The two Irish premiers crossed to London tonight and after resting overnight will then go on to Chequers tomorrow.



The Losing Gamble in Ulster

By Tom Wicker

BELFAST—A contradiction was built into the very idea of a "power-sharing" government by a coalition of Northern Ireland's Protestant and Catholic political forces. Any such groups willing to form a power-sharing coalition probably could never command enough popular support to govern; while groups with broad-based political appeal are too nearly at odds to join in a coalition.

When the British proclaimed a new constitution for Northern Ireland in 1921, they were in effect gambling that this contradiction could be overcome—that moderate, centrist government, backed by British security forces, could not only persuade the Protestant majority to accept power-sharing but could gradually shift off Catholic support for a united Ireland and the Irish Republican Army. A Council of Ireland to consult and cooperate on certain issues was to be substituted for actual union of the two Irelands.

Now the British have lost this gamble almost before they took it. The Council of Ireland has been reduced to banality by concessions to Protestants who saw it as the first step toward a united Ireland—and the concessions naturally angered the Catholics. An effective work stoppage by Protestant workers made the Northern Ireland Executive—the power-sharing government—appear impotent, when it was already unpopular. Even though the British Army tried to take over essential services, such as gasoline distribution, the pressures were too much; and this week the Executive came to pieces with the resignation of the moderate Protestant members.

Too Late

One reason probably was that the British moved too late to break the work stoppage, thus letting it gain so much strength that its leaders became virtually a provisional government. But even stronger British action might not have been able to overcome the inherent problems of power-sharing. The mere act of joining in a coalition government, which first gave approval to the Council of Ireland (angering Protestants), then backing away from it (angering Catholics), so weakened the moderate parties that they had no broad base of popular support.

The strikers were demanding new elections for the Northern Ireland Assembly, from which the power-sharing Executive was

formed, although by the constitution there would be no elections for three years in ordinary circumstances. If elections were to be held now, few political figures here doubt that both the extreme Protestant and Catholic parties would make great gains at the expense of the moderate parties that formed the Executive. But the extreme Protestant and Catholic groups, whatever their popular support, would not join each other in power-sharing—or in anything other than civil war.

Little Choice

So the demand for new elections, practically speaking, was a demand for an end to power-sharing, the final abandonment of the Council of Ireland, and a return either to Protestant majority rule—in which heavy-handed anti-Catholic discrimination led to the beginning of "the troubles" in 1958 and 1959—or to direct rule by the British. This left the British, who control security here, little choice but to try to break the strike—which was as much against the London government as against the Executive—and stop up the power-sharing Executive.

This was obviously a difficult, perhaps impossible exercise—expecting a government without a popular majority, sustained in office only by the army in the absence of elections, to bring stability and law and order to this volatile province of passions and terror, with its private armies, its gunmen, its bombers, its abiding hatreds. It was, in fact, a suppression of popular opinion, however justified, and therefore never had much chance to succeed.

What may next happen in

Northern Ireland cannot be predicted; but with Prime Minister Wilson facing another election, probably this fall, the collapse of the power-sharing device makes withdrawal of the British Army a real possibility. Wilson himself has made a point of how tired the British public is of the Irish question, and disengagement of British troops from such a costly and bloody situation might well be popular.

It could also let loose a genuine civil war in Northern Ireland, not only between Protestant and IRA extremists but in the general population—with the outnumbered Catholics in greatest danger. Thus have the Protestant extremists fulfilled the goal of the IRA—bringing down the Executive and moving the British closer to withdrawal, so that the IRA can call itself the only protector of a threatened Catholic community.

It has been, in short, a triumph of extremism and irrationality. In Northern Ireland, that seems to be the norm. In this view, Protestant fears of the Council of Ireland should eventually shatter, once it becomes clear that concessions have made it too weak to lead to a united Ireland; Catholics might come to believe that IRA extremism had helped bring on the general strike that had threatened them with renewed Protestant rule. If so, in the three years before elections, power-sharing and the moderate groups making it work might ultimately be seen as the only hope for an end to strife and instability.

Other knowledgeable Irishmen scoff at such notions as the kind of logical analysis that does not apply to the deeply rooted irrationalities of Northern Ireland.

On U.S. Policy Toward Cuba

By Henry Raymond

WASHINGTON—The Nixon administration's recalcitrant reaction to the planned sale to Cuba of motor vehicles manufactured by United States-owned companies in Argentina has more than cast a pall on the "new spirit" in hemispheric relations proclaimed by Secretary of State Kissinger.

None of the administration's professed foreign policy assumptions—a lower profile, and a world of ideological pluralism, consensus and the reduction of differences

with former adversaries—seem to apply when it comes to Cuba.

Moreover, by having insisted until April 18 on adherence to an obsolete 15-year-old embargo on trade with Havana, Washington has succeeded in reviving an issue that Latin American governments have been eager to forget and jeopardizing relations with Argentina, one of the hemisphere's most important countries.

Even though the White House finally followed Mr. Kissinger's reported advice and found a technical loophole to permit the companies—Ford, General Motors and Chrysler—to participate in the \$1.2-billion, five-year deal Argentina signed with Cuba last fall, the diplomatic damage caused by the delay was considerable.

In lifting the trade embargo in this matter, the State Department said it would issue export licenses allowing Argentine subsidiaries of the three companies to sell about \$145 million worth of cars and trucks to Cuba after Argentina threatened to nationalize the companies if they did not sell the vehicles.

The Focus

The diplomatic damage focused on the fascinating subject of how foreign corporations operate in developing nations—whether they are guided by local considerations or, if put to the test, will abide only by their headquarters' decisions, presumably subject to the interests of the industrial powers.

Second, it stirred new interest in the Cuban issue, dormant since the downfall of Premier Fidel Castro's major ally, President Salvador Allende of Chile, last September, in a new context of Latin American solidarity that makes it most difficult for Argentina's friends to ignore.

Third, it provided the bizarre spectacle of a major South Amer-

Torture as a Tool An Unbearable Reality

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—The use of torture as a political instrument is an evil beyond justification or compromise, a practice officially condemned by every civilized society. Yet it goes on, in many places around the world, and arousing people's interest in the subject is singularly difficult. Perhaps we find the reality so unbearable that we turn away rather than contemplate it.

Such thoughts are provoked by fresh reports on the savagery practiced by the military junta in Chile. Evidence of torture in Chile has been published by, among many others, Amnesty International, the highly respected group that favors no ideology except humanity. Amnesty's findings are summarized with telling simplicity in an article by Rose Styron in the New York Review of Books.

Victor Jara, a folksinger, was held with thousands of others in a Santiago stadium. He was given a guitar and ordered to play. As he did, the guards broke his fingers, then cut them off. He began to sing, and they beat and then shot him. Several witnesses have described that death. It is a relatively mild example of what Mrs. Styron relates.

Electric Shock

Many reports tell of the use of electric shock to make prisoners "confess" to what their captors desire. Sexual assault is a common theme. Mrs. Styron mentions a woman's prison, Casa de Mujeres el Buen Pastor, where young girls are sent from prison camps, pregnant, with their hair pulled out and their temples and genitals badly burned.

At least one complaint of such treatment has been made officially in the Chilean courts. Mrs. Virginia Ayres complained that her daughter, Luz de las Nieves Ayres, had been beaten, sexually abused, tortured with electric currents and—in a scene right out of "Nineteen Eighty-Four"—had rats and spiders put on and into her body, or given to her. This is the complaint to the armed forces.

People are arrested, tortured and summarily killed in Chile for any reason or no reason. Large numbers of doctors have been arrested, some because they did not join a strike last summer against the leftist government of Salvador Allende. Amnesty has an appeal from Chilean doctors saying that 35 members of the profession are in prison, held without any charges; another 35 are said to have been shot or died of torture or untreated wounds.

Last month the 28 Roman Catholic bishops of Chile, in an unusual public statement, condemned the practice of torture and arbitrary arrest. The junta routinely denies torture reports or, in the words of its interior

minister, Gen. Oscar Bonilla, dismisses them as "damaging to the national interest."

But what has all this to do with the United States? Secretary of State Kissinger has told us that this country cannot reform the internal policies of other governments. As a general rule, that is fair enough. But it is not enough when the United States has a share of responsibility.

However much the Allende government contributed to its own downfall, the United States made things worse by cutting essential economic assistance—except to the Chilean military. Since the coup, Washington has given strong support to the military regime. Unlike other Western countries, America has offered no asylum to Chilean refugees. And the United States has said nothing, officially, about the murder and savagery.

Words would matter in this instance. If the United States spoke out against the torture, if its embassy in Santiago was active in watching the trials and other visible manifestations of oppression, if more American lawyers joined international legal groups in protesting the junta's lawlessness, if Congress moved to attach conditions to aid, those who rule Chile would almost certainly listen.

But the present government of the United States shows no concern for human rights. Henry Kissinger and his President were silent for months while their allies in Pakistan slaughtered the Bengalis. Washington has nothing to say about a Greek government that rules by terror. Or about the government of South Korea, whose kidnappings and brutalities make Communist regimes look almost decorous by comparison. "For a student in refuse to attend class in South Korea without plausible reasons" is a crime punishable by death.

Nasty Governments

Some of the nastiest governments in the world today were born or grew with American aid. That being the case, the most modest view of U.S. responsibility would require America to say a restraining word to them occasionally. But we say nothing. We hear nothing, we see nothing.

There was a wonderful example the other day—funny if it did not involve so much suffering. The State Department said it knew of no political prisoners in South Vietnam, because Saigon's stated policy "does not permit the arrest of anyone for mere political dissent." Thus the thousands of non-Communists in South Vietnamese jails were made to vanish, the twisted creatures in tiger cages waved away. Time the idealism that once marked America's place in the world has become indifference in the face of inhumanity.

Forced Silence

Argentine restraint gave way to a militant campaign for broad discussion of the Cuban question, and Argentine officials missed no opportunity to publicly denounce the continued isolation of Cuba, while privately blaming Washington for having pushed them into that position.

Many times Washington has readily sacrificed its relations with South America because of an obsession with the Castro regime. It is difficult to understand why this attitude should prevail now that Cuba's geopolitical influence in the Western Hemisphere has been sharply reduced by Soviet-U.S. détente, and six Latin American and Caribbean nations have joined Mexico in denying the diplomatic boycott of Havana.

The futility of clinging to a policy of isolation was further underscored in recent weeks by Canada's sale to Cuba of locomotives manufactured by U.S.-controlled companies, and visits to Havana by papal representatives, by Latin American trade missions and by Foreign Minister Emilio O. Rubeaux of Mexico.

Henry Raymond writes for the Rio de Janeiro paper *Jornal do Brasil*. This article is reprinted from *The New York Times*.

Five Years Asked for 2 Arabs Who Hijacked U.K. Airliner

HAARLEM, The Netherlands, 30 (AP).—A prosecutor today asked five-year prison terms for the two Palestinians charged with the March 3 hijacking of a British Airways VC-10 to Amsterdam. The prosecutor, Jan Jans, denounced the youths.

U.S. Is Seen Reviving Plan for Space Lab

By Thomas O'Toole
WASHINGTON, May 30 (UPI).—An unmanned Soviet spacecraft parachuted into Soviet Asia Friday after two days in orbit, ending speculation that the United States is about to resume ill-fated Salyut space station program. The spacecraft was identified by the Russians as Cosmos-656, the "Cosmos" designation for an unmanned craft—but allowed the same orbital track as all manned Soviet spacecraft. It traveled on a south-to-northwest flight path, at an angle of 51.6 degrees to the Equator. Cosmos-656 was launched from the Soviet Union Monday, then dropped out of its orbit sometime yesterday afternoon. Soviet tracking ships were "on station" in the Atlantic Ocean throughout the day, including one vessel in the Gulf of Guinea off the coast of Guinea. The spacecraft on its re-entry through earth's atmosphere, the unmanned Soyuz flight is the first mission in the last year to continue for two days. One of the manned Soyuz-13 missions, the other an unmanned mission in April of last year.

Ferry-Ship Test
Two-day Soyuz missions suggest the Russians are testing the spacecraft as a ferry ship to carry men to a space station orbit. The Soyuz spacecraft, designed to be a stripped-down version of the conventional Soyuz, is on battery power instead of solar panels. Spacecraft like these would not need their own power if they are docked to space stations, where cosmonauts would spend their time. The only time the spacecraft would need electricity would be on the days it went to orbit and returned to earth. The Russians have orbited at least two and possibly three Salyut space stations. The first, launched in 1971 and was sited once by the three Soyuz cosmonauts, who died on their return to earth. The first Salyut fell out of orbit and was taken up in the atmosphere. A second Salyut was orbited a year ago, but lost its solar panels and tumbled out of control. Third Salyut may have been sited later. If it was a Salyut, produced no power and was never visited by cosmonauts. It fell to earth.

COURVOISIER
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TRIAL SECURITY—An armored vehicle blocks entrance to the street in Haarlem, the Netherlands, where the court is located in which two Arab hijackers are on trial.

3 Soviet Musicians Said to Seek Exit Visas

MOSCOW, May 30 (AP).—Three of Russia's leading musicians, including pianist Svyatoslav Richter, have applied for permission to live in the West temporarily, following the example of cellist Mstislav Rostropovich, who arrived in London Sunday. Soviet sources disclosed. In addition to Mr. Richter, 60, the sources said, Gennady Rozhdestvensky, chief conductor of the Moscow Radio and Television Symphony until he quit in February, and Rudolph Barsky, chief conductor of the Moscow Chamber Orchestra, have declared their intention to work in the West. Saying that none of the three wishes to emigrate permanently, the informants explained that the musicians were particularly eager to match their talents with Western colleagues and achieve the international fame that they feel they deserve.

Ethiopian Rebels Kill Nurse, Seize American, Canadian

ADDIS ABABA, May 30 (AP).—Ethiopian government guerrillas have kidnapped a young American nurse and a Canadian pilot and killed a Dutch nurse, it was reported yesterday. Guerrillas of the separatist Eritrean Liberation Front abducted 24-year-old Deborah Doritzbach Monday at a Mission Hospital in the town of Ghinda, the American Embassy said. The four kidnappers captured a Dutch nurse, Anna Stickerda, 54, and shot her to death a short distance from the hospital, the embassy confirmed. Mrs. Doritzbach is five months pregnant and is reported to be in delicate health. She and her husband, Karl, a theology student, had been working in the hospital since last June. In Toronto, a Canadian government spokesman said yesterday that the guerrillas also captured a pilot, Graet Wyatt, who had flown his helicopter to a remote desert rendezvous point, apparently hoping to rescue a group of oilmen held by the guerrillas. The guerrillas have been waging war against the government of Ethiopia and demanding independence for the northern province of Eritrea.

Sweden Eases Abortion Law in Stormy Debate

STOCKHOLM, May 30 (Reuters).—Sweden last night adopted new laws liberalizing abortion after a long and stormy debate in parliament. Over protests by conservatives and other opponents, parliament, by 214 votes to 103, passed legislation permitting abortions at the request of the mother up to 12 weeks from conception and, with the consent of a social counselor, up to 18 weeks. The legislation also provides for cheap contraceptives and more birth-control teaching in schools. It was condemned by the head of the state church, Archbishop Olof Sundby. Some Social Democrats crossed party lines to vote against it. Justice Minister Lennart Geijer said the new law only legalized an existing situation. Last year more than 90 percent of Swedish women seeking abortions were allowed to have them.

Reds Overrun Another Base in South Vietnam Highlands

SAIGON, May 30 (AP).—North Vietnamese forces rolled over another South Vietnamese base in the western Central Highlands today, extending their control over a narrow strip along the Cambodian border, the Saigon command reported. North Vietnamese infantrymen, covered by an artillery barrage, assaulted the Thieu A Ta base camp at about dawn and radio contact was lost with the 133-man garrison 1 1/2 hours later, the command said. The fate of the defenders was not known. Most of the defenders were Montagnard tribesmen, who man most of South Vietnam's frontier bases in the Highlands. The command said about 1,000 civilians, mostly Montagnards, living around the base were evacuated on May 19, apparently in anticipation of the attack. The base is located about 15 miles from the Cambodian border and 35 miles northwest of the provincial capital of Ban Me Thuot. It is 175 miles northwest of Saigon. Eighty-six North Vietnamese and Viet Cong and three government soldiers had been killed in the area yesterday, the command said. The North Vietnamese have overrun at least a half-dozen bases in a 200-mile corridor stretching from the Central Highlands northward to Dak Puk in their extreme northern portion. Sources say the bases were in the way of a 480-mile all-weather supply road that North Vietnamese engineers have virtually completed from the former Demilitarized Zone to within about 60 miles of Saigon. In Phnom Penh, the Cambodian command said today that a battle between government troops and Khmer Rouge insurgents was continuing near the capital. More than 1,000 government soldiers were attempting to relieve surrounded Robah Angkanh, seven miles southeast of the capital. Military sources reported that five of the 200 men defending Robah Angkanh were killed and 14 wounded during an insurgent assault. Meanwhile, in Saigon, North Vietnamese and Viet Cong delegations to the military testis set up to arrange and coordinate the search for more than 1,000 missing Americans walked out of today's session, the South Vietnamese command announced. It said the Communist delegations vowed not to attend future deliberations of the joint military team which also includes the United States and South Vietnam.

Walkouts End After Talks in Portugal

Unions Urge Workers To Avert Anarchy

LISBON, May 30 (UPI).—Government and labor leaders agreed today to end a strike that threatened to bring Portugal to a standstill. Unions urged workers to avert anarchy. Workers at some public companies who had taken out factious to the government by night had returned to work, but some would take part in demonstrations were continuing. Portuguese unions have more than 500,000 members, but about a million members are in the state-owned companies. Unions and citizens have long been fighting for a more democratic system. Unions are also reported to be curious. "In one way they are like the discontents," a Russian noted. "They want to see the West."

Soares Gets Clearance on Guinea Pact

LONDON, May 30 (UPI).—Portuguese Foreign Minister Mario Soares today returned to the Guinea negotiations with orders from the Lisbon government to seek a cease-fire agreement in the West African territory by the end of the week. Mr. Soares returned to London after two days in Lisbon conferring with President Antonio de Spínola and getting the green light from the government for peace terms to end the 13-year-old colonial war against guerrilla insurgents. "We want to speed things up," Mr. Soares said. "Things are going very well. We are making excellent progress." Before leaving Lisbon, Mr. Soares said, "I am optimistic about the new phase of the talks."

Greek Paper's Ban

ATHENS, May 30 (Reuters).—Military police extended a six-month ban imposed Jan. 7 on the rightist newspaper *Vradym* until the end of this year, its publisher said. It was closed for an article criticizing government vagueness in pledges to reinstate parliamentary rule.

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PARIS THEATER

Experimenting With Shakespeare

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, May 30 (IHT).—Stuart Seide, an American who worked with the La Mama troupe in New York, is presenting his French adaptation of "Troilus and Cressida" with a French student-actor company at the Théâtre de Chailly. When this play was performed at the Ecole Normale Supérieure earlier in the year, it aroused sufficient interest to warrant production for the general public.

This is a bravely ambitious project: The play, probably writ-

ten in the same year as "Hamlet," is one of Shakespeare's most slippery. The romantic narrative concerns the love of Troilus and Cressida, who are aided by Pandarus, Cressida's city uncle. The affair ends in disillusionment when the fickle Cressida, removed to the Greek camp from Troy, transfers her affections to Diomedes. The military plot has to do with the attempts of Ulysses and the other Greek leaders to shame Achilles out of his lethargy by sending Ajax in his stead to do private battle with the Trojan Hector. Achilles later meets Hector and slays him treacherously to avenge the death of his friend, Patroclus. The two themes are never clearly interwoven and neither is brought to a definite conclusion.

This maverick Shakespearean extravaganza, mocking the pompous vanity of heroes and heroines, almost inevitably receives a fresh production for its very nature it lends itself to burlesque.

"Troilus and Cressida" is actually a cruel cartoon of war and the state of war. Gora and Plozco painted the horrors of armed conflict. Shakespeare paints the cynical suppling that motivates and conducts war from the battlefield to the homefront. The play has been labeled pacifist propaganda, but it is too cynical to suggest that men will ever be other than they are. The majority of them are rogues and fools, while the sagacious, realizing that it is hopeless to intervene, bide their time as the storm rages.

The savage satire is always timely. War never changes face, only uniforms. Blundering politicians, valiant soldiers,

primadonna warriors and conference-table strategists, all of them are our contemporaries, Shakespeare, putting his armies in Homeric costume, may have had England's crusade against Spain in mind; we are reminded of Vietnam.

Seide's presentation never emphasizes the similarity. The audience is on the stage which, with the iron curtain lowered, has been transformed into a small theater. In the center of the stage is the performing platform. The prologue is spoken over a loudspeaker; the play takes place on the elevated platform.

There have been some complaints that the company shouts and with the occasional tom-tom accompaniment, the racket resembles that of a boiler factory. I don't agree. The outfit Ajax bellows, but this is justified. Both Justine Schmitt's Cassandra and Thierry Fontaine's Troilus are most pleasantly spoken. Olivier Esperandieu's lecherous, peevish uncle and Yves Courville's scurrilous Thersites are full-bodied characterizations, though an Agamemnon wrapped in a great army coat and puffing a stogie is scarcely necessary. Christopher Malvoys as the lounging Achilles and Vincent Morieux as the handsome "positive fool," Patroclus, are matched to their assignments, though some of the supporting acting is off-key. The Seide-Shakespeare experiment is a novel venture, introducing a youthful company of high aims.

"Hotel Virginia" is a new play by Jack Fitzgerald, a U.S. dramatist who lives in France. It is being performed in English at



Olivier Esperandieu (Pandarus) and Laurence Roy (Cressida).

the Théâtre du Tetre through June 2. Several of Fitzgerald's earlier works have been acted in English in Paris and his comedy "Cold Duck," seen here during the winter season, has been translated for television and stage in Germany, Italy and South America.

Fitzgerald has an uncanny knack of capturing American types and speech; this gift is again apparent in his latest play which takes a group of American tourists and plants them, unknown to themselves, in the midst of a Willard Mack melodrama in a Central American country. Their guide, a revolutionary bandit, escorts them to an isolated mountain hotel, believing one of their company to be an important Washington official who will fetch a goodly ransom. They are unaware of

their predicament. It is in their conversation and in shrewd observation of character and present-day mores that Fitzgerald's talent shines. He has dropped out of his cast from the Anglo-American colony and most of his recruits prove persuasive interpreters of their roles.

J. C. Grumbert, who wrote "Creytus" (at the Théâtre de Paris), which has been purchased for Broadway production next season, must have dug deep in his trunk for "Chez Pierrot," which is at the Théâtre d'Elie. Aside from its basic banality it tells of a generous barkeep awaiting the return of his wandering son as the free loaders in his saloon flatteringly console him; it is theatrically quite unmanageable. It runs for an hour and three-quarters without inter-

mission. What it has to say, taking an interminable time to say it, was stated long ago and to fine effect in Joseph Conrad's 30-minute playlet, "One More Day."

A "Women on Women" film festival will open at the American Cultural Center (3 Rue du Dragon) on June 4 and run through June 12. The program, arranged by Esther Marshall, consists of motion pictures made by U.S. women directors which concern American women. Dorothy Arzner, the outstanding woman director of Hollywood, will be represented by her 1929 film, "The Wild Party," which stars Clara Bow. The selections will include documentaries and animated cartoons. The showings begin (except June 9) at 1 p.m. and run until midnight.

OPERA IN LONDON: Exceptional 'Adriana Lecouvreur'

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, May 30 (IHT).—Francesco Cilea's "Adriana Lecouvreur" (1902) would seem, from a reading of the synopsis, singularly ill-suited to concert performance. Too much of the continuity concerns, and stems from things the characters do and are seen to do.

But this is to overlook the fact that this opera has remained marginally in the standard repertoire not thanks to the libretto, derived from Scribe's play of the same name, but because of the opportunities and the challenges it provides for a great soprano.

In the Danny Davis presentation at the Royal Festival Hall last night, it drew from Montserrat Caballé some of the finest and most dramatic singing she



Montserrat Caballé who sang title role in London performance of "Adriana Lecouvreur."

has ever done in London. And, almost incredibly under the circumstances, it also drew some memorable acting. This was not acting in a conventional sense, of course. It was rather a matter of gesture, attitude, facial expression and most important, the theatrical implications of her handling of the words and the shaping of melodic line.

Her success was greatly assisted by the strongest supporting cast Miss Davies has assembled for these concert operas, now established as a treasured institution in London's musical life. This was not just a lucky happen-

stance. What we were hearing was essentially the Barcelona production of 1972-73, with Jose Carreras as Montanelli, Elena Berni as the Princess Bouillon, and Adolfo Orazi as Michonnet. The conductor, Gianfranco Masini, was also the conductor of that Barcelona production.

The result was a degree of integration, fluency and security (almost all the singing was from memory) rarely encountered in one-night concert performances of opera. It also brought some impressive debuts. Miss Berni revealed an opulent mezzo-soprano with a confident top and resounding chest tones, along with a pronounced theatrical flair, that left one eager to hear her as Annalisa, Amena or Ebbi. Mr. Orazi sang with conspicuous intelligence, as did Piero de Palma, an Italian veteran, in the comparatively role of the Abbé de Cazeuil.

Mr. Masini, also making a London debut, drew exceptionally eloquent playing from the New Philharmonia Orchestra. Sets, costumes and stage direction cannot compensate for mediocre singing and playing in an opera house, but the kind of vocal and orchestral performance we had last night can make one overlook their absence in a concert hall.

"Anyways," Mr. Friedman adds "it's not the quantity of people you call or get called by, it's the quality that really counts."

Except when matching couples to the rabbinical association, new reveals the names of persons who have signed up for Compu-Dat. In fact, the Compu-Dat database is situated in Philadelphia in the offices of a professional dating service that the association refuses to identify.

"What we're doing," says Rabi Friedman, "is working with one of the very best of the dating companies, not one of those fly-by-nighters that does no more than take your name, age, sex and phone number."

"We put a lot of planning into this before going ahead with it. You don't take chances with it."

Who pays? "The beneficiaries," said Rabi Friedman.

How much?

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Typically, "quality" dating service that deals with the public in general might charge \$125 for its matchmaking effort.

Whether this is too much or too little probably depends on how long the nights have grown whatever your religion.

ON THE ARTS AGENDA

Graham Sutherland's new portrait of Lord Goodman, the lawyer who headed Great Britain's Arts Council from 1965 to 1972, is now on view in the Tate Gallery, London.

Bookbindings dating from the English restoration are on view at the British Museum until Sept. 1. The show of 150 bindings, in King's Library (the British Library's gallery in the museum), commemorates the 350th anniversary of bookbinder Samuel Meares's birth.

London's Hayward Gallery is mounting an Antonio Tapies retrospective, June 25 to Sept. 1. Also at the Hayward during the same period will be about 45 paintings by the late U.S. painter Morris Louis.

Haydn's Missa Cellensis with soprano Hélène Garret, tenor Alain Nocak, contralto Sandra Papadimitrakou, bass Xavier Tama, and the Elisabeth Brasseur choir will be performed at the Salle Gaveau, 45 Rue La Boétie, on June 3. On the same program is J.S. Bach's Concerto for Two Violins and Orchestra—with Raymond Stalder, piano, and Philippe Couleau and Gilles Henry, violins, with the Orchestre de

Chambre Française under Guy Péroce's direction.

A selection of ivory carvings done in England from AD 700 to 1200 will be on display at the Victoria and Albert Museum in London until July 1. Other exhibitions in England: A large Georges Rouault show, first seen in Munich, at the Manchester City Art Gallery from June 4; photos by Diane Arbus at the Ikon Gallery in Birmingham, June 17 to July 13.

The seventh Concours International du Chant de Paris will take place at the Salle Gaveau, 45 Rue La Boétie, Paris 8, from June 8 to June 12. Prize money totals 40,000 francs. In addition, winners in different categories will be given the opportunity to sing in concerts in France (notably at the Aix Festival) and in other countries (for example, at the Moscovite in Salzburg, Austria). The contest, organized by the Union des Femmes Artistes Musiciennes, will honor Gabriel Fauré, who died 50 years ago. Last year 65 singers from 23 countries entered the contest. The 13-member jury includes soprano Gwyneth Jones and tenor Plácido Domingo. Daniel Lesur, inspector general of music in France, is the jury president.

SHARPS AND FLATS

LONDON.—The Spinners will headline the Palladium show June 2 at 8 p.m. Blossom Dearie and her trio and the Stéphane Grappelli Quartet will be at Ronnie Scott's, starting June 3, for three weeks.

CANNES.—The Delta Rhythm Boys will be at the Palm Beach Casino for two weeks starting June 1.

PARIS.—Sonny Orlis and the George Arvanitis Trio follow organist Rhonda Scott into the Club St. Germain on June 2. Bluesman Memphis Slim will be at the Caveau de la Bochette from June 3 to 15. Saxophonist Chris Wood is appearing nightly at the Trols Malletz. The English New Orleans group Max Caille and his Rhythmic Aces will give a free concert at the Maison de l'ORTF (French radio and television center) on June 3 at 6 p.m. sharp. The concert will be broadcast live on France Musique at 8:30 p.m.

The Montreux (Switzerland) 1974 Jazz Festival from June 28 to July 7 will feature, among others: The Stars of Faith, The Staple Singers, Helen Rumes, Eddie (Cleanhead) Vinson, Jay McInn, Earl (Potha) Hines, Slide Hampton, Dizzie Gillespie, Mann Dioneo, the Thad Jones-Mel Lewis Big Band, Randy Weston, Woody Herman and his Herd and Sonny Rollins.

Saxophonist Hal Singer will be in Bruges, Belgium, at the Club Gasthof Heidelberg on June 5; in Emsel, Belgium, at the Queen of the South on June 6; in Verrier, Belgium, at Le Bihre on June 7; in Louvre, Belgium, at The Club on June 8; in Brussels at the Café Mozart on June 9; in Eindhoven, Holland, at the Café Wilhelmina on June 10 and back in Brussels on June 11 at the Brasserie.

This week's top singles records are, in the United States, "The Entertainer" by Marvin Hamlisch; and in Britain, "Sugar Baby Love" by The Rubettes.

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE

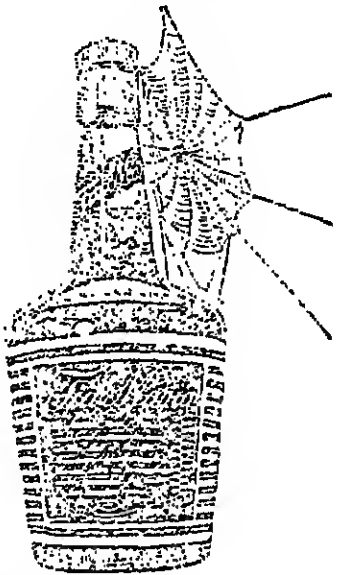
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For Jews Only: Computer Dating Service

By B. Drummond Ayres Jr.

ATLANTA (NYT).—The growing number of marriages between Jews and non-Jews has long disturbed many U.S. rabbis. Warning that the very future of American Judaism could be at issue, they have tried repeatedly to bring—and keep—young Jews together by organizing social clubs, sponsoring dances and pleading with the wayward.

But in an increasingly mobile society in which the country's relatively few Jews find themselves more and more scattered and accepting, intermarriage continues to rise. Whereas only a handful of Jews were wedding non-Jews at the turn of the century, some rabbis estimate today that a fourth to a third of all Jews marry out of the faith.

Now comes the latest rabbinical action—"Jewish Compu-Dat." Sponsored by the Atlanta Rabbinical Association, it is a calculated effort to help the city's widely dispersed Jewish singles find one another—and, hopefully, marital bliss—via the cold, unromantic circuitry of the computer.

In a phrase, the rabbinate is running one of those computer dating services, with emphasis, to quote a rabbinical flyer, on "lasting relationships" and "quality of referrals."

"No need to waste time and money on people who are not distinctly for you," the flyer says.

It is too early to talk of success or failure. The program is only a month old.

But with half a dozen or so persons signing up every day, the computer has its work as a matchmaker cut out, taking on the assignment in a Southern city where only about one of every 50 residents is a Jew.

For Preservation

"If you're a young Jewish secretary who has just moved to Atlanta from some small Southern town where there were absolutely no other Jews, consider how long the odds still are that you will bump into a young Jewish man of your liking," says Rabi Donald Friedman, president of the Atlanta Rabbinical Association. Mr. Friedman, who is rabbi of Congregation Shearith Israel, adds:

"That's why we started Compu-Dat. In order to preserve Judaism and our heritage, it is important that Jews meet and marry one another."

"We think our program is the first of its kind," he said.

To get your name and number in the Compu-Dat data bank you not only must be Jewish and single; you also must feed the machine tidbits of information about yourself—whether you are liberal, conservative, religious, nonreligious, introverted, extroverted, compassionate, temperamental, sociable and on and on for more than 200 questions.

Then, gears mesh, wheels spin tapes whirr and out comes a card with your picture on it and a précis of your personality.

Who gets the card?

"It all depends on how many compatible people of the opposite sex sign up," answers Mr. Friedman, who moved to Atlanta four years ago after serving a number of years as rabbi of Temple Beth Torah in Long Island, N.Y.

"Anyways," Mr. Friedman adds "it's not the quantity of people you call or get called by, it's the quality that really counts."

Except when matching couples to the rabbinical association, new reveals the names of persons who have signed up for Compu-Dat. In fact, the Compu-Dat database is situated in Philadelphia in the offices of a professional dating service that the association refuses to identify.

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PARIS, FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1971

Page 7

many Said dy to Let Float Up

Effort to Help Deficit Countries

James C. Furlong

May 30 (AP-DJ).—Many are willing to let the mark float higher to help deficit countries with balance-of-payments difficulties, reliable aid today.

ess to allow market buoy the mark forms an part of proposals Germany is ready to combat forces within the EEC, said.

aid that if a sharp rise mark against the dollar create pressures within open currency "snake," float, this might cause erosion about the structure of the snake.

ures said structural almight include a widening narrow band of the currently maintained seven currencies paring in the snake, or an al of parties.

her mark would make exports more expensive, theory giving a competitive advantage to EEC members. These countries include France and Italy, none currently participates in

snake as constituted at could hinder the upward of the mark, which rry other snake currencies as it rises. In the ins of the mark against have necessitated heavy operations for weaker currencies, particularly the krona.

changes in the snake designed to get around them, the sources said. source said, "In the first problem is Denmark," lied that if the krona d within the snake, this dviate the need for an up-evaluation of other currencies. EEC snake members, Denmark, are Germany, n, the Netherlands, and ourge. Two non-EEC es, Sweden and Norway, alspate.

German government has dy denied plans to re the mark upward. existence of a German tion for curing the prob- of the EEC was revealed yday by Chancellor Hel-shmidt in a news confer-Manneberg, but he did e any details.

Fears of Barriers background to the plan ave German fears that countries with balance-of-its problems will follow d of Italy and Denmark- ing direct or indirect o imports.

a development would the basic and minimal of the Common Market istoms union, to say noth- further complicating the nity's more ambitious or monetary and political

being ready to allow k to float higher. Ger-ould also be willing to financial aid to needy mem- of the EEC, the sources ut only on the condition ey come up with a "con-anti-inflation program."

ish Payments icit Widens

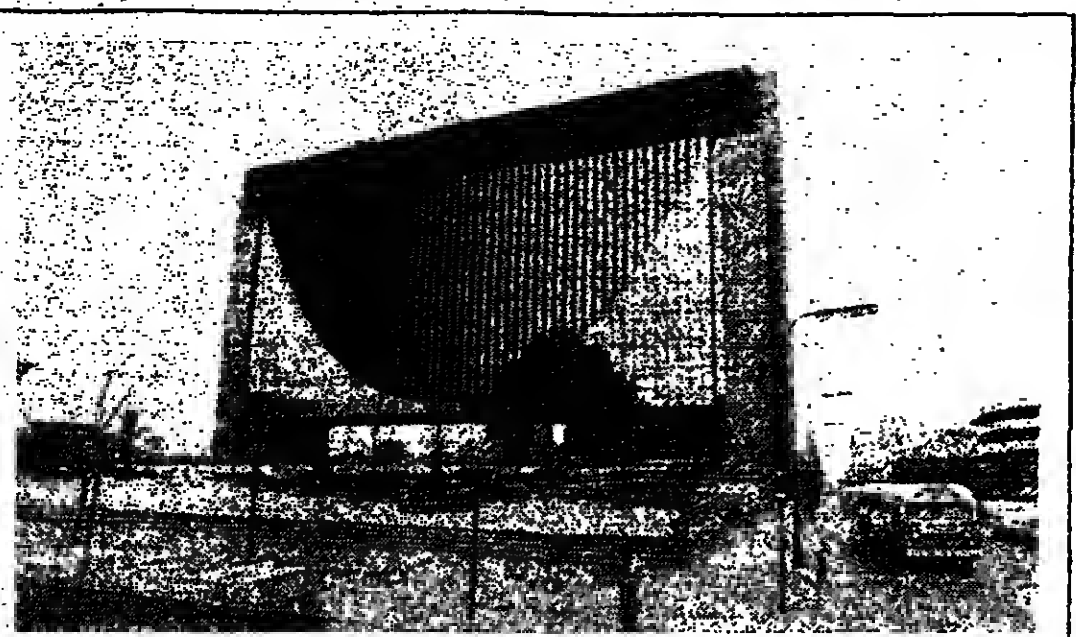
ENHAGEN, May 30 (Reu-Denmark's current account of-payments deficit for quarter of 1974 reached 100 million kroner, \$545 million, which was 230 million greater than the deficit whole of last year, ac- to figures published to the bureau of statistics. current account payments for the first quarter of as 990 million kroner, asing demand for imports ed with higher prices for other goods contributed trade deficit in the first of 1974 of 4499 billion

ollar Borrowings HINGTON, May 30 (Reu-abilities of U.S. banks in foreign branches rose 100 to \$3.4 billion in the ned May 22, the Federal e reported.

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MANAGEMENT INTERNATIONAL Perolles, 5, Case Postale 736, CH-7000 Fribourg, Switzerland.



HANGING IN THERE—The new Federal Reserve Bank in Minneapolis is something of an experiment in structural exhibitionism, the 11-story office wing being suspended by cables, like a suspension bridge, from the two end towers. Under the plaza are the three levels containing the bank's money-handling operations.

Slater Explains Spate of Liquidations

U.K. Banker Says Cash Best Investment

By Jerry Robards

LONDON, May 30 (NYT).—Slater, Walker Securities Ltd., the diversified investment banking concern, has been liquidating its assets because of a conviction that cash is the best investment in the uncertain economic climate of today, according to James Slater, chairman.

At a packed annual meeting of more than 1,000 stockholders, Mr. Slater said: "Cash remains the optimum investment." He added: "It is high-yielding, it is relatively secure, it is easy to manage and above all it is flexible."

The comments from the man who is regarded as one of the more astute financiers in Europe seemed to calm fears of most of the stockholders who overflowed

Gold Jumps \$6 After U.S. Senate Action

LONDON, May 30 (AP).—The price of gold jumped more than \$6 an ounce in European markets today in response to moves in the U.S. Senate to allow Americans to own and trade in the precious metal.

Speculators apparently saw the prospects of a huge demand from across the Atlantic and rushed to buy as much as they could beforehand.

The Senate approved yesterday a move to end on Sept. 1 the 40-year ban on the owning of gold by U.S. citizens.

Bullion dealers in Europe, however, believed today's price surge will be short-lived because they expect the House of Representatives to strike down the Senate initiative in view of strong opposition from the Treasury.

The price of the metal jumped \$6 an ounce in London and \$7 in Zurich, the world's two biggest markets. Gold was up \$8 an ounce in Paris and \$8.45 in Frankfurt, both smaller trading centers.

Trading was described as active in both London and Zurich but it tended to slow as the session continued and buyers had second thoughts.

The price opened at \$163 an ounce in London, up from yesterday's \$156. It dropped later to \$161 and finally closed at \$162.

In Zurich, the cost of the metal closed at \$162.75. However, these prices were far below the peak of \$181 an ounce reached on April 3.

Volcker Opposed WASHINGTON, May 30 (AP).—The United States opposes permitting private dealings in gold, Paul Volcker, under secretary of the Treasury, told a news conference today.

He said the government would prefer more flexibility on the issue than permitted in the Senate legislation.

Mr. Volcker noted that the United States and other nations are in the midst of negotiations aimed at monetary reform.

In the light of these negotiations, "we feel the timing" on moves to permit U.S. citizens to buy gold "should be left to us," Mr. Volcker said.

a meeting room here to get first-hand answers to the questions being asked for weeks in the financial community.

Rumors had circulated that Slater, Walker was selling off its assets because of undisclosed financial difficulties or because of a desire to create a "cash shell" that would appear attractive to another company with a merger in mind.

Mr. Slater said that while the "vicious bear market" of the last two years and the attitude of the Labor government toward free enterprise had taken some of the pleasure out of business in Britain, the concern intended to keep operating and husband its resources.

Disillusion Over U.S. Mr. Slater said the decision to sell the concern's 45 percent interest in the Franklin Stores corporation recently at a loss of about \$5 million represented a "change of philosophy" about American investments.

The sale left Slater, Walker without any stake in the United States and its chairman indicated he had no desire to make any other acquisitions there. He said part of the problem had been a decline in the market price of Franklin, which meant takeovers by exchanging shares were more difficult.

The interest in Franklin, whose name had been changed to Slater, Walker of America Ltd., was purchased by Sir Killick, former head of BVD Co., for \$11 a share. Slater, Walker had paid \$21 a share for the interest only last year.

Mr. Slater indicated that he had become disillusioned with doing business in the United States partly because of the difficulties his concern encountered last fall when it tried unsuccessfully to take over Horizon Corp., a land development company.

The deal collapsed when Horizon ran into legal difficulties with the government.

Three Possibilities In general, however, Slater, Walker's liquidation of assets was attributed to economic uncertainties. Mr. Slater foresaw three possible economic scenarios: A world recession, a period of hyperinflation or a period of moderate inflation.

He suggested that cash or cash equivalents would be the safest holdings under most circumstances. He said experience had shown that equities were no protection against hyperinflation. In the event of a major recession, he said, "cash is absolutely and outstandingly the right investment."

If the worldwide rate of inflation should moderate, cash might prove to be less attractive, but being in cash or cash equivalents would provide the flexibility to change philosophies quickly, the chairman said.

The yields on municipal bonds in Britain have risen to 14 percent or higher in some cases. The stock market here has been extremely sluggish, meanwhile, and public confidence in common stocks is at low ebb.

Even though the annual rate of inflation is running at 15.2 percent according to the latest

government report, fixed-income investments have proven attractive to investors who have been unable to gain in the stock market and who feel the inflation rate will slacken.

Mr. Slater said his firm had realized \$86 million from the sale of assets since Dec. 31. This total includes \$8.5 million from a real-estate sale negotiated within the last few days.

Mr. Slater said the firm intended to concentrate on financial activities, such as banking, insurance and real estate, and would not be interested in making any further investments in other areas, even if the economic climate were to change.

Slater, Walker reported earnings equivalent to \$30.8 million for 1973, compared to \$29.2 million the year before. Mr. Slater made no predictions about the coming year, although, he said, results in the first four months were about the same as a year earlier.

U.K. Oil Company's Profits Boom 527 Percent in Quarter

NEW YORK, May 30 (AP).—British Petroleum Ltd., the last of the big international oil companies to report first-quarter results, said today that profits jumped 527 percent over year-earlier levels.

Earnings after taxes were £295.5 million for the first three months of 1974, the company said, compared with £47.1 million for the like period in 1973. Total revenues for the period were £1.81 billion,

compared with £710.2 million in 1973.

Like the other international oil companies, which also reported dramatically higher earnings during the first three months of the year, BP said the results were "quite exceptional and no guide whatsoever for the remainder of the year."

Approximately £175 million of nonrecurring profit arose from the sale of oil inventories acquired at significantly lower costs before the sharp rise in prices this past winter, BP said.

The cost of its Middle East crude currently is about \$8.50 a barrel, compared with about \$3.50 in the closing months of 1973, the company added.

BP, like the other international oil companies operating out of the Middle East, said some first-quarter revenues were held in reserve to meet the expected higher cost of crude acquired during the period. These prices are still under negotiation and are expected to be retroactive to Jan. 1.

But Abderrahman Khrouf, secretary general of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), added that the OPEC members might decide to step up their income by increased taxation "to reap the windfall profits" of the Western oil companies.

"Not long ago," he said, "the oil companies were making a profit of about 50 cents per barrel of crude oil while, starting in the last months, they were making \$4 or more."

He added, "Maybe we will try to reap the windfall profits of the oil companies without changing the posted prices" at the meeting of the OPEC oil ministers in Quito, Ecuador, starting June 15. Stressing that this was his personal opinion, he said this could be done through higher taxation.

OPEC Head Sees No New Increase In Price of Oil

VIENNA, May 30 (AP).—The chief executive officer of the cartel which handles 80 percent of the world's oil exports strongly indicated in an exclusive interview here yesterday that his organization would not increase oil prices when the price freeze expires July 1.

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U.S. Firms Cut Capital Outlay Plans Dip Is Attributed To Economic Doubt

By Isadore Barnash

NEW YORK, May 30 (NYT).—Capital appropriations of the nation's 1,000 largest manufacturers dipped 0.6 percent in the first quarter, the first decline in 11 quarters, the Conference Board reported yesterday in releasing the results of a survey.

The dip was attributed to "uncertainties on the economic scene and the energy crisis" by Stanley Reber, director of business analysis at the board, who described the drop as a "pause" of temporary development. The Conference Board is a nonprofit business research organization.

The trend in capital expenditures was up in the quarter, however, with outlays up 7.7 percent over a year ago, he reported.

New appropriations totaled \$11.36 billion in the quarter, down from a revised \$11.43 billion in the final quarter of 1973. Eight of the 17 industries covered in the survey reduced their quarter's appropriations.

Capital expenditures in the quarter rose to \$8.4 billion from \$7.8 billion, an increase of \$600 million.

Capital appropriations represent authorizations to spend money in the future, while capital expenditures are actual outlays for new plants and equipment. As the first step in the capital investment process, appropriations are made prior to the placement of equipment orders and the letting of construction contracts.

Despite the appropriation decline, Mr. Reber declared that the outlook for capital spending continues strong and the level of new appropriations is "still quite high."

The level of unpaid backlog of earlier appropriations remains at a peak, he said, assuring a sizable increase in capital spending this year. In current dollars, he predicted a likely increase this year of between 13 percent and 15 percent and next year of between 10 percent and 12 percent.

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Randall Thomas Jr.

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Security Pacific Bank has appointed Randall Thomas Jr., senior vice-president and administrator of the bank's European headquarters in London. He succeeds Rex Maslen, vice-president who returns to the bank's Los Angeles head office as deputy administrator of the international banking department. Mr. Thomas was formerly a departmental administrator in the bank's corporate banking department.

Henry Huguennin, former general manager of Swiss Bank Corporation, has joined Cte. de Banque et d'Investissements, Geneva, as head of commercial and merchant banking activities.

U.S. Will Aid Airlines—With Conditions

By William H. Jones

WASHINGTON, May 30 (AP).—The Nixon administration is "prepared to do whatever it takes" to prevent the bankruptcies of Pan American World Airways and Trans World Airlines, it is reported today, Secretary of Transportation Claude Brinegar said yesterday.

A number of changes must be made—including a significant increase in North Atlantic air fares—to keep the two airlines in business, Mr. Brinegar said yesterday. After meetings this week with Civil Aeronautics Board chairman Robert Tamm and executives of both TWA and Pan Am, Mr. Brinegar said, a plan of action will be proposed by the government in the next week.

The administration plan will include support for higher charter fares across the Atlantic, which Mr. Brinegar said act as a "floor" for all other rates. The increase will mean a boost of between 6 and 10 percent in North Atlantic flight costs, by next fall at the earliest.

In the meantime, a fuel surcharge of 5 to 6 percent on North Atlantic fares is expected to be added this summer, Mr. Brinegar continued.

This overall fare increase of up to 16 percent is needed not only to compensate TWA and Pan Am for soaring fuel costs, the secretary said, but also to eliminate competitive conditions that allow the two U.S. airlines to fly at a loss.

In addition, Mr. Brinegar said, there should be some route swaps by TWA and Pan Am before the year's end, giving one line or the other business in specific markets and eliminating some competition between the two carriers.

Yesterday Pan Am and TWA re-united talks on transatlantic services, with Pan Am withdrawing an earlier proposal to consolidate all presently competitive European services between the

two carriers and pool all resulting revenues. TWA had objected to this comprehensive proposal. Talks continued yesterday on possible mutual suspensions of service.

Swiss Stocks Decline to Six-Year Low

ZURICH, May 30 (AP-DJ).—Swiss stock prices in all sectors declined for the fifth consecutive day on the Zurich Stock Exchange today. The Swiss Credit Bank stock index fell 4.6 to 198.9, its lowest since July 26, 1968.

Trading was active for the first time in weeks, and losses exceeded gains 66 to 50.

A banker ascribed the fall to yesterday's slump on Wall Street, expectations that domestic capital market interest rates will rise further after the failure of recent bond issues and general discouragement among stock market investors after almost two years of continuous losses.

The extent of the abandonment, especially among small investors, is illustrated by the 145-frauc decline to 2,980 suffered by the popular Nestlé beaver shares. Similarly, Sandoz fell 100 to 2,275.

Big Board Prices Gain But Rise Based on Hope

NEW YORK, May 30 (Reuters).—New York Stock Exchange prices began a recovery about 30 minutes from the lunch bell today, closing with smart gains on heavier turnover.

There did not appear to be any particular news factor to trigger the late turnaround.

Analysts suggested that perhaps investors were anticipating another drop in weekly bank loan figures which were to be issued by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York after the market closed.

It is believed that back-to-back weekly declines in these figures could signal an end to the recent upward spiral in interest rates, which has been a major depressant for stocks for several months.

Blue chips paced the late recovery, although many of the high-priced glamourous also bounced off early lows to score good gains.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 3.21 to 803.58 following a drop of nearly 19 points yesterday.

The NYSE common stock index added around 0.26 to 46.00. Advances led declines by about 100 issues after the margin had been seven to two in favor of declines shortly after mid-session.

Turnover expanded to 13.58 million shares from 12.30 million yesterday.

TBAI, a strong performer, climbed 3 7/8 to 214 1/2.

General Motors, the biggest gainer in the automotive group, rose 1 1/8 to 49 3/4. Ford and

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General Motors, the biggest gainer in the automotive group, rose 1 1/8 to 49 3/4. Ford and

Chrysler picked up fractions.

Steel and Bethlehem spurred a point or better among the steels, but Du Pont fell 1 to 161 in the chemicals.

Former out included Atlantic Richfield, up 1 1/4 to 85 1/8, and Standard of Indiana 2 1/2 to 78 3/8.

However, low-priced Liberty Loan fell 1 1/4 to 6 3/4. Liberty said First National Boston said discussions for the possible acquisition of Liberty by the bank holding company have been terminated. First Boston's stock fell 7 8 to 33 5/8.

Getty Oil surged 4 1/2 to 104, although it had traded as low as 38 1/8, and dropped more than 12 points yesterday amid a published report concerning disappointing sales of its SX-70 camera.

Prices declined in stepped-up trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index dipped 0.21 to 81.20.

The industrial average on the NASDAQ index of stocks traded over the counter rose to 7.32, up 0.48.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	Y	E	ON	FF	L.H.	Gld.	BE com. Swiss	Dan. Sch.
Amsterdam	2.350	6.230	10.510	74.64	41.79	—	6.9340	39.54
Brussels (1)	2.500	91.24	15.0175	5.46	10.51	14.29	—	44.61
Frankfurt	2.500	6.070	10.510	74.64	41.79	—	6.9340	39.54
London (2)	2.393	6.0625	11.630	1359.50	6.7753	91.275	1.7125	14.7573
Milano	615.00	153.53.00	26.6125	12.14	—	241.73	19.275	215.48
Paris	2.4975	11.7650	19.5750	—	7.5750	128.128	—	165.425
Zurich	2.9905	7.190	11.585	61.18	4.4618	112.275	7.285	—

(c) Commercial franc 100 (1) Units of 100, (2) Units of 10,000
(c) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

[illegible]

Europe Is Worth... | European Gold Markets

May 30, 1974				May 30, 1974			
As calculated by the following stock					Open	Close	N.C.
Exchange	the Board	the Board	with				
London	161.00	162.00	+6.50				
Zurich	160.00	162.25	+6.50				
Paris	164.52	166.41	+6.44				
U.S. dollars	Per ounce						

FCE Quotations
 May 31, 1974 ————— 1975
 Jan. Sep. Dec. Mar.

[illegible]

Forward Contract Exchange	London 100.00	Milan 137.06	130.26	134.24	127.89
Comptel Ind.	Paris 99.7	Pavia 92.5	110.8	81.8	
	Rome 421.23	427.88	556.03	431.80	
	Tokyo 578.89	540.31	540.21	509.22	
	Tokyo (us)	4780.44	4778.96	4781.20	4181.00
	Zurich 268.9	273.8	340.5	266.5	
NICEXCHANGE					

1

4

Year	Species	Count	Percentage	Year	Species	Count	Percentage
1970	121	121	100%	1971	121	121	100%
1972	121	121	100%	1973	121	121	100%
1974	121	121	100%	1975	121	121	100%
1976	121	121	100%	1977	121	121	100%
1978	121	121	100%	1979	121	121	100%
1980	121	121	100%	1981	121	121	100%
1982	121	121	100%	1983	121	121	100%
1984	121	121	100%	1985	121	121	100%
1986	121	121	100%	1987	121	121	100%
1988	121	121	100%	1989	121	121	100%
1990	121	121	100%	1991	121	121	100%
1992	121	121	100%	1993	121	121	100%
1994	121	121	100%	1995	121	121	100%
1996	121	121	100%	1997	121	121	100%
1998	121	121	100%	1999	121	121	100%
2000	121	121	100%	2001	121	121	100%
2002	121	121	100%	2003	121	121	100%
2004	121	121	100%	2005	121	121	100%
2006	121	121	100%	2007	121	121	100%
2008	121	121	100%	2009	121	121	100%
2010	121	121	100%	2011	121	121	100%
2012	121	121	100%	2013	121	121	100%
2014	121	121	100%	2015	121	121	100%
2016	121	121	100%	2017	121	121	100%
2018	121	121	100%	2019	121	121	100%
2020	121	121	100%	2021	121	121	100%
2022	121	121	100%	2023	121	121	100%
2024	121	121	100%	2025	121	121	100%
2026	121	121	100%	2027	121	121	100%
2028	121	121	100%	2029	121	121	100%
2030	121	121	100%	2031	121	121	100%
2032	121	121	100%	2033	121	121	100%
2034	121	121	100%	2035	121	121	100%
2036	121	121	100%	2037	121	121	100%
2038	121	121	100%	2039	121	121	100%
2040	121	121	100%	2041	121	121	100%
2042	121	121	100%	2043	121	121	100%
2044	121	121	100%	2045	121	121	100%
2046	121	121	100%	2047	121	121	100%
2048	121	121	100%	2049	121	121	100%
2050	121	121	100%	2051	121	121	100%
2052	121	121	100%	2053	121	121	100%
2054	121	121	100%	2055	121	121	100%
2056	121	121	100%	2057	121	121	100%
2058	121	121	100%	2059	121	121	100%
2060	121	121	100%	2061	121	121	100%
2062	121	121	100%	2063	121	121	100%
2064	121	121	100%	2065	121	121	100%
2066	121	121	100%	2067	121	121	100%
2068	121	121	100%	2069			

[illegible]

24%	15%	Doan's	14	7	4	4	+ 1%	8%	6	Handson	5	8	30%	60%	60%	+ 1%	8%	5	Lykes	YH	4	50	64%	55%	6
24%	15%	Dorington	12	223	214	20%	20%	28	16	Handy	80	8	30%	15%	20	+ 1%	25%	17%	YH	PH	30	23%	22%	23%	
18%	12%	Doric Co	22	4	6	16	16	16%	7%	Handco	30	3	32	8	7%	8	6%	5%	Lmco	YH	2	5%	5%	51	
8%	2%	Dor Driver	4	12	28	6%	6%	54%	12	Har	12	3	25	20%	27%	20%									
2%	2%	Dor	4	12	28	6%	6%	54%	12	Har	12	3	25	20%	27%	20%									
41%	23%	Dover 1.84	0	17	35%	36%	35%	6%	5%	Har	40	12	4	25	4%	4%									
61%	25%	Dew Chem 1	19	590	64%	61%	60%	7%	7%	Har	140	4	22	57	26%	26%									
3%	3%	DFF Inc	40	15	3%	3%	3%	16%	16%	Har	22	10	18	22	15%	15%									
4%	37%	Dura 1.68	11	12	44%	42	44%	4%	4%	Har	112	7	17	22	21%	22	+ 1%								

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41%	23%	Dover 1.84	0	17	35%	36%	35%	6%	5%	Har	40														

[illegible]

Age	Sex	Location	Year	Age	Sex	Location	Year	Age	Sex	Location	Year	Age	Sex	Location	Year	Age	Sex	Location	Year
46	24	Dumbarton	17	46	24	Dumbarton	17	46	24	Dumbarton	17	46	24	Dumbarton	17	46	24	Dumbarton	17
46	24	Duplan	17	46	24	Duplan	17	46	24	Duplan	17	46	24	Duplan	17	46	24	Duplan	17
179	1524	duPont	57.5	179	1524	duPont	57.5	179	1524	duPont	57.5	179	1524	duPont	57.5	179	1524	duPont	57.5
66	24	duPont	57.5	66	24	duPont	57.5	66	24	duPont	57.5	66	24	duPont	57.5	66	24	duPont	57.5

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

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WILLER 40 78 82

One of the most interesting cards played during the World Bridge Federation's Olympiad in Las Palmas, Canary Islands, contributed to the open pairs victory of Bob Hamman and Bob Wolff of Dallas. Wolff opened the South hand and climbed as shown to put his hearts a borderline contract. The opening lead of the diamond queen was won by the ace dummy, and a spade was led to the jack. West won with the ace, and continued diamonds. South won with the king, cashed his heart ace, and ruffed a heart in the dummy. A heart finesse lost to the queen, and West returned his last diamond. South ruffed and drew the last spade, reaching this tricky position.

NORTH		EAST	
♠ Q76		♠ K95	
♥ —		♥ —	
♦ —		♦ —	
♣ A1C		♣ J7	

WEST		EAST	
♠ 83		♠ K95	
♥ —		♥ —	
♦ —		♦ —	
♣ K96		♣ J7	

SOUTH		NORTH	
♠ 10		♠ Q76	
♥ —		♥ —	
♦ —		♦ —	
♣ Q93		♣ A1057	

WEST		EAST	
♠ 83		♠ K95	
♥ —		♥ —	
♦ —		♦ —	
♣ K96		♣ J7	

SOUTH		NORTH	
♠ 10		♠ Q76	
♥ —		♥ —	
♦ —		♦ —	
♣ Q93		♣ A1057	

Needless to say, the last five tricks, Wolff let his last trump, and now made a subtle error. He would have discarded a club, but

instead he threw a spade, threw the club last from du and it was East's turn to an error. He should have let a spade, and ducked if South led the spade and played from dummy.

Instead, East threw a club. South was in control. He club to the ace and played a spade; if East had put a king, dummy would have the last two tricks. So East led and South won with it. Then the queen-kine of club the closed hand was good trick against West's king and the contract was made.

WEST		EAST	
♠ 83		♠ K95	
♥ —		♥ —	
♦ —		♦ —	
♣ K96		♣ J7	

SOUTH		NORTH	
♠ 10		♠ Q76	
♥ —		♥ —	
♦ —		♦ —	
♣ Q93		♣ A1057	

WEST		EAST	
♠ 83		♠ K95	
♥ —		♥ —	
♦ —		♦ —	
♣ K96		♣ J7	

SOUTH		NORTH	
♠ 10		♠ Q76	
♥ —		♥ —	
♦ —		♦ —	
♣ Q93		♣ A1057	

East and West were 7

North's lead the bidding:

East: 1♣ West:

Pass 1♥ Pass

Pass 2♥ Pass

Pass 4♥ Pass

Pass

West led the queen.

Nacho Runs Fastest Pro Mile

said, throwing his red shoes to the floor in disgust. "I don't think I'll vault next year."

"What will you do?" Seeger was asked.

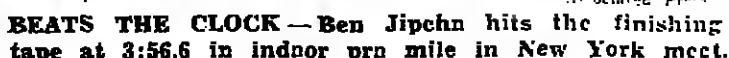
"Go home and be a father and make some money," he said. "These injuries don't heal. This has been a year I'd like to forget."

Red Milburn, the 1972 Olympic high hurdles champion, completed an undefeated campaign in his first year on the pro circuit, winning the 60-yard hurdles in 6.9 seconds.

Milburn also entered in the 60-yard final, but he was beaten in a semi-final heat and failed to qualify for the final, won by co-world record holder Harrington J. Jackson in 5.9 seconds. John Carlos was second.

Jackson's third straight victory equaled the best time ever run at the Garden. Carlos, 29, who earlier in the day signed as a wide receiver with the New York Stars of the World Football League, was timed in 6.0.

Cliff Branch of the Oakland Raiders surprised in the "King of the hill" 40-yard dash for pro football players, nipping Bob Hayes of the Dallas Cowboys in 4.4 seconds.



Angel, Brewer Use Fists to Settle Old Argument

A's 4, Tigers-1

At Oakland, Calif., Sal Bando singled three times and drove in two runs to give Ken Holtzman and the A's a 4-1 victory over Detroit. Bando's second hit snapped a 3-1 tie in the third inning as the A's flashed lower Lerrin Gragor, 9-4, and two relievers for 15 hits.

Orioles 10, Royals 3

At Kansas City, consecutive blood singles by Al Bumbry, Rich Coggins and Tommy Davis started

Major League

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Batting

(Based on 100 s.bats.)

	AR	K	M	Frl.
Garr, Atlanta	207	80	81	.561
Smit, St. Louis	170	29	58	.377
Cress, Houston	151	23	49	.329
Roth, St. Louis	172	13	58	.231
Garvey, L.A.	200	34	57	.325
Morgan, Cal.	184	24	54	.295
Watson, Houston ..	183	29	52	.321
Zisk, Phila.	119	15	38	.318
Buckner, L.A.	176	23	56	.318
Brock, St. Louis ..	174	39	58	.312
BUNS Bonds ,	42	Wyan, L.A.		
35; Brock, St. L. 34; Cedeno, Houston,				
34; Garvey, L.A., 34.				
DINKS — Carr, Atlanta 21; Garvey, L.A., 45;				
Wyan, L.A., 41; Smith, St. L., 38;				
Cedeno, Houston, 35; Williams, Chi., 25;				
Cry, L.A., 19.				
DOUBLES — Carr, Atlanta 21; Carier,				
L.A., 67; Maddox, S.F., 47; Smith,				
St. L., 63; Bennett, Phila., 39; Thomas,				
S.D.S., 59.				
TRIPLES — Rose, Cin., 15; Garvey, L.A., 14; Maddox, S.F., 14; Smith, St. L., 15; Concepcion, Cin., 12. Cedeno, Houston, 12.				
TRIPLES — Olive, Phila., 8; Garr, At., 6; Russell, L.A.; Bonds, S.F., 4.				
BOMB BUNS — Wyan, L.A., 14; Garvey, L.A., 11; Samel, Cin., 10; Brock, St. L., 10; Pate, Houston, 9; Perez, Cin., 9; Cedeno, Houston, 8.				
STOLEN BASES — Brock, St. L., 20; Cedeno, Houston, 23; Morgan, Cal., 20;				

run in the 12th inning to lift Minnesota to a 5-4 victory over the Red Sox in a 2-hour-30-minute marathon.

Rangers 3, Indians 0

At Arlington, Texas, Jackie Brown, making his second start of the season, limited Cleveland to three hits as the Rangers sped to a 3-0 victory. Brown, who was pitching because scheduled starter David Clyde was suffering from the flu, did not walk a batter and struck out eight in picking up his third victory against one defeat.

Reds 3, Mets 2

At Cincinnati, Tony Perez's two-out home run in the 10th inning, his ninth of the season, off reliever Harry Parker gave the Reds a 3-2 victory over the New York Mets. It was Cincinnati's sixth consecutive triumph.

Pirates 13 Padres 3

At Pittsburgh, Bob Robertson slugged two homers and drove in five runs to support the five-inning pitching of southpaw Jerry Reuss and pace the Pirates to a 13-3 rout of San Diego.

Braves 1, Phils 0

At Atlanta, pinch-hitter Vic Correll drove home Ralph Garri in the 11th inning to give the Braves a 1-0 victory over Philadelphia. Correll, an .885 hitter, was batting for Rowland Office, who had replaced Hank Aaron in the lineup. Correll came up with Garr at second and Dusty Baker on first with one out and slashed a Steve Carlton pitch into deep left-center field.

Astros 5, Expos 3

At Montreal, Tim Lincecum

Major League Leaders

AMERICAN LEAGUE					
Batting					
[Based on 100 at-bats.]					
	AB	R	H	Pr.	
Corcor, Minn.	142	38	70	407	
Jackson, Oakland	142	51	89	399	
M.C. Campbell, Minn.	140	20	52	318	
Hargrove, Texas	100	18	37	265	
Randle, Texas	110	19	37	255	
McGowan, Minn.	100	20	29	254	
Robinson, Sall.	164	31	51	223	
Burroughs, Texas	109	28	61	273	
McGee, Minnesota	100	28	39	248	
W.C. C.	181	25	57	315	
RUNS — Campanier, Oakland 34; Taylor, Boston 30; Manberry, Minn. 28; Campbell, Minn. 26; McGeary, Minn. 26; Carver, Minn. 25; Burroughs, Texas 25.					
RUNN RATED IN—Burroughs, Texas 56; Jackson, Oak. 49; Bregg, Minn. 46; Carbo, Bos. 33; Rudl, Oak 33.					
HITS—Carver, Minn. 20; Burroughs, Texas 19; Jackson, Oak. 18; Campanier, Minn. 18; Rojias, K.C. 17; Johnson, Texas 16.					
DOUBLES — Rudl, Oakland 17; Carver, Minn. 12; Hoyle, K.C. 12.					
BATTING CAMPANIER — Oak. 12.					
TRIPLES—Campanier, Oak. 5; Brown, Ind. 4; White, N.Y. 3; Johnson, Tex. 3; Ows, K.C. 4; Wohlford, K.C. 4.					
HOME RUNS—Jackson, Oak. 13; Horton, Det. 12; Briggs, Minn. 12; Nellies, Minn. 10; Bregg, Minn. 9.					
STOLN BASES—Norris, Oak. 16; Patek, K.C. 10; Campanier, Oak. 11; Carver, Minn. 10.					

IRISH HOSPITALS' SWEEPSTAKES



Wednesday's Line Score

Chicago 002 009 428-4 13 0
 D'Angelo McMillan 141 and Roger
 Reuchel, Pina 91 and Landwehr, W.
 D'Angelo 13-31, L-Reduel 13-31, WR
 -Bonds 13-31.
 Los Angeles 001 002 100-4 11 1
 St. Louis 001 100 000-2 11 0
 John, McMillan 11 and Yeager;
 Gibson, Wabrowsky 171, Ozman 131.
 Pena 131 and Sammon, W-John 13-
 1, L-Gibson 12-31, WR-Coy 13-11.
 San Diego 000 102 000-3 3 3
 Pittsburgh 002 113 000-17 11 3
 Rudy, Tomlin 141, McHardy 131,
 Freedman 171 and Barton, Neus, 14-
 1 and Suggs, L-Hardy 13-31, WR
 -Roberson 13-1, 41b, Colbert 13-1;
 Gaston 13-11.

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Connors, Goolagong Sue French Open Goes to Court

PARIS, May 30 (UPI)—Jimmy Connors will have the chance to sue for a French court tomorrow but it won't be for a game of tennis.

Lawyers for Connors, America's co-ranked No. 1 player, and Australian Evonne Goolagong today brought a civil action against the French Tennis Federation, which has banned them from playing in the upcoming French Open.

The case, with Connors in attendance, will be heard at the Palais de Justice tomorrow afternoon and a decision is expected later in the day or early Saturday. A quick decision is needed because play in the French Open is scheduled to start Monday.

The French Federation has given various reasons for not wanting the players to take part in its tournament. At one time, federation president Philippe Chatrier said that Goolagong's and Connors's entries were not received on time. The players' lawyers denied that.

Earlier this month, though, the French mounted a movement to prohibit anyone who played with the North American-biased World Team Tennis league from participating in the leading European tournaments. The French decision was the exact opposite of one taken by the International Lawn Tennis Federation, the sport's ruling body. The ITF management committee, which also represents France—voted to allow WTT players in all European events.

Connors's and Goolagong's lawyers will tell the court tomorrow that the "players have been discriminated against." They there is "no basis for banning" them, and that there "has been a lack of due process."

Both Goolagong and Connors—who play for WTT teams—have won the Australian Open this season, the first of the grand slam tournaments. The French Open is the second stop, and then come Wimbledon and the U.S. Open.

British MP Calls the Actions By Hotspur Fans Disgraceful

LONDON, May 30 (AP).—A London mayor today apologized to the people of Rotterdam for hooliganism by Tottenham Hotspur soccer fans.

And a member of Parliament tabled a motion in the House of Commons deploring "the disgraceful behavior" of the fans.

The English fans in Rotterdam for the last time in England, went into action at Tottenham last 2-0. At least 70 fans were reported arrested and 130 taken to hospitals.

Frederick Knight, Mayor of Haringey—the north London borough where Tottenham Hotspur's home—said: "We express to the people of Rotterdam our sorrow and hope that they will realize that these fans

were in a minority and do not represent our citizens."

Mayor Knight added: "It is sad that a section of Spurs supporters saw fit to create a disturbance during what was a fine example of football at its best."

The motion in the House of Commons was filed by Laborist Tom Torney. The motion deploring the disgraceful behavior of Tottenham Hotspur supporters is "Tottenham."

Torney said: "This shames not only British football and sportsmanship but it shames Britain too. These fans are regarded as ambassadors for Britain when they are abroad, and I am utterly disgusted with them."

"I only hope they were firmly dealt with by the Dutch police

Everyone Loses In Title Fight In Copenhagen

COPENHAGEN. May 30 (AP).—Everybody took a beating in last night's European heavyweight title fight here between Britain's Joe Bugner, the champion, and Italian challenger Piermarco Baruzzi. Baruzzi was pummeled and beaten by Bugner; Bugner got rough treatment from dismayed critics and an angry crowd, and the organizers conceded defeat at the box office.

Only about 3,000 watched the fight, which ended after the ninth round when Bugner won because of a cut by Baruzzi's right eye.

Danish promoter Mogens Palle, who organized the fight with British matchmaker Mike Garrett, missed the whole show. He was ill, and in bed, with a bout of nerves caused by slack advance ticket sales.

Two Cycle Winners

PARIS, May 30 (Reuters)—Belgian Hermann Van Sprungel and Frenchman Régis Delepine yesterday were declared joint winners of last Sunday's deauville-to-Paris cycle race even though Van Sprungel crossed the finishing line 15 minutes ahead of any other contestant. Van Sprungel was eliminated by the judges because he took the wrong route but yesterday's decision was taken when it was learned that most of the contestants made a similar mistake earlier in the race.

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